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The Nation's Business

The British Budget

Daring Attempt to Bring British Industry Back

May Eventually Benefit Canada

By JOHN A. STEVENSON,
[illegible] Correspondent, The London Times

ANOTHER budget, the third sponsored by Chancellor of the Exchequer Winston Churchill, has now been produced in Britain and is at present the subject of keen analysis and controversy. Churchill has always been famous for his daring and resourcefulness as a politician. He may officially rank as a Conservative, but his conservatism is at the best skin-deep, and he is at heart an innovator and experimenter. The "diehards" of the Conservative party indeed can never forget that he left them in 1903 and was for nearly twenty years an ardent Liberal and his latest budget may serve to confirm their suspicions that he is not an orthodox follower of the Tory creed. Indeed such details as are available through cable despatches indicate that he has evolved a budget, which embodies a far-reaching experiment in state succor to industry and trade and constitutes a very daring adventure in public finance.

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CHURCHILL, since he assumed office has had great difficulties to contend with. The great coal strike ruined his last budget and left him with a heavy deficit, and all sorts of unforeseen expenditures like the cost of sending troops to China have been cropping up at intervals. But his luck turned last summer and the death of a series of very rich men, notably Lord Iveagh, the multimillionaire Irish brewer, brought in unexpected windfalls which swelled the returns from death duties and enabled him to claim a surplus of [illegible] million dollars. Chancellors had been able to show surpluses since the war, but they had mostly been achieved by the sale of surplus war stores and this is the first genuine surplus of the decade.

But a budget surplus, while useful, could not do much to help British industry and export trade, and Churchill evidently determined that drastic measures were imperative, if British industry was to be extricated from the morass of difficulties in which it was plunged. The adoption of protection on an extensive scale was out of the question on account of the pre-election pledge of Mr. Baldwin that he would not tamper during the present parliament with the fundamental fiscal fabric of the country. Moreover, the steel industry needed it as much as any other, and the fact that the Baldwin family is heavily interested in it made it doubly impossible to give it tariff favors. So Churchill has hit upon another method and carried the Cabinet with him.

• • •

HE PROPOSES to tender aid to the heavy industries of Britain by relieving them from a burden of local taxation which is crushing them under its weight. It is exactly in the localities where industries are suffering from the worst depression that this burden of local taxation is heaviest. The employment insurance scheme takes care of a number of the workless, but there are many poor people who cannot secure its benefits and have to resort to the local municipal authorities. Places like Sheffield and Barrow-in-Furness, formerly prosperous manufacturing centres, are almost bankrupt as a result of expenditure involved by the real distress which prevails locally through unemployment. Competent authorities have estimated that every ton of steel produced in Sheffield has $5 added to its cost of production through the increased burden of local rates and that similarly on an average $3 is added to the cost of every ton of coal. In these distressed areas, moreover, numbers of firms have gone out of business and ceased to contribute to the local taxes; others have moved away to new areas, where taxation is lighter and the social problem less menacing. The result is that at a time when tax burdens are mounting steadily, the value of property assessable for local taxes has been falling rapidly and the burden falling upon firms which are struggling to keep their heads above water has become intolerable.

Churchill proposes to cure this situation by setting apart some 140 million dollars per annum of the central government's revenues to be allocated to the payment of three quarters of their local taxes on behalf of a list of industries of a productive character. What the new scheme means in practice is a government subsidy to key British industries to the tune of 140 million dollars per annum. Orthodox Cobdenites will regard it as simply a concealed form of protection and will not likely be comforted by the fact that it is a direct subsidy, whose amount will be definitely fixed and which will not offer opportunities for raising domestic prices. The Socialists will certainly take the line that if the Government finds it necessary to subsidize industry with public funds it should go the whole hog and form a real working partnership with it.

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NO RELIEF is given to the distributing trades of Britain which have been enjoying reasonable prosperity, but the railways and dock companies will get some benefit on condition that they reduce their rates and charges. And a Conservative Ministry which finds its most faithful support in the rural vote could not afford to help urban industry without doing something for agriculture. So agriculture is being treated as a "key" industry and farm land and buildings are completely relieved of local taxes. There was a

(Continued on page 14, col. 4)

Paper for Others While Loewenstein Gets Paid in Gold

Brazilian Officials Refuse to Discuss Question Pending Decision of Court as to Gold or Franc Payments on Rio Tramway Bonds — Belgian Would be Welcomed on Board

Capt. Alfred Loewenstein, C.B., personally is a holder of a block of the 50-year second-mortgage bonds of Rio de Janeiro Tramway which were issued in francs in 1908.

Capt. Loewenstein personally has received his interest in gold since 1920, while less fortunate holders of these French and Belgian bonds have been paid in paper francs.

This information comes from what is considered a reliable source, one which is intimately acquainted with Brazilian affairs.

Miller Lash, K.C., chairman of Brazilian, declined to comment when asked if it was true that Capt. Loewenstein personally gets his interest in gold. Mr. Lash said that any discussion c comment on the part of Brazilian officials would be contempt of court until such time as Mr. Justice Rose renders his decision.

Officials of Brazilian Traction also have refused to give out a copy of the trust deed of the second mortgage bonds or to show a copy of the certificate.

"Gold" is On Bond

From another source, however, it is learned that the franc bonds are headed with the word "gold" at the top of the preamble, but that there is nothing else in the bond to indicate that they are payable in gold.

The evidence in the case will not be available until after Mr. Justice Rose hands down his decision. It is said that there was mention of a small block of franc bonds on which the interest was paid in gold, but the identity of the owner of these bonds was not stated.

Directors of Brazilian Traction are willing to admit Capt. Loewenstein as a member of the board and are willing to sponsor his election as a director at the annual meeting of shareholders in July. The same group is largely interested in Barcelona, and there Capt. Loewenstein is a director and controller of the stock.

But directors of Brazilian demur at the suggestion that Belgian shareholders get "substantial representation" on the Brazilian board. Capt. Loewenstein has intimated that he does not want the job himself, but it is doubtful if anyone else would be welcomed from that direction.

Capt. Loewenstein is said to represent interests holding Brazilian stock to the total market value of $78,000,000. This would be about 350,000 shares of the total of 1,065,883 shares of stock of $100 par value.

Scheme Fell Through

Among the statements of Capt. Loewenstein which have been attracting attention since he reached this side of the Atlantic, is one concerning the position of holding companies in Canada, and his prediction that Canada soon would be the habitat of the largest company in the world. He predicted great corporate progress for Canada so long as this country does not tax holding companies. Capt. Loewenstein already is head of two Canadian holding companies, one of which is Hydro-Eelectric Securities, Ltd.

Late in 1926, Capt. Loewenstein proposed to holders of Brazilian common that they turn over to his company and receive in exchange one share of Hydro-Electric Securities preferred of the par value of $75 and one share of common. The scheme, which was to be the foundation for a consolidation of South American utilities, fell through for lack of support from Brazilian shareholders. The E. R. Wood group of Brazilian directors opposed the Loewenstein plan.

C. P. SHAREHOLDER SUGGESTS SPLIT CAPITAL SHARES

Annual Meeting of Canadian Pacific Largely Routine, However

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—"Unfortunately — or fortunately, whichever you like, your company has no interest, direct or indirect in International Nickel," said E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway at the company's annual meeting this week. The statement came as a result of a query on the part of a shareholder who produced a newspaper clipping with a New York headline intimating that the C.P.R. was interested in "Nickel."

In his address to the shareholders, President Beatty made several interesting remarks concerning the company's position. He pointed out in the first place that the result of the past year's operations cannot be considered satisfactory. On the other hand, however, gross earnings for the first three months of this year show an increase of $3,864,000 and net earnings of $1,651,000. "If the same relative increase is to be maintained during the balance of the year, the surplus after charges, will be ample to take care of the increased dividend requirements for the year."

Earns Merely 4.4 Per Cent.

Referring to the company's net earnings during the past year, the president pointed out that they represented a return on investment in the property of only 4.40 per cent. and that the percentage of surplus from railway earnings, to the amount invested, in the property was only 14/100 of one per cent. "If the company had received the average return on its investment, of class "1" railways in the United States during 1927, its net operating revenue would have been $42,962,000 and if it had received the fair rate of return permitted under the transportation act of the United States, net earnings would have amounted to $56,143,000.

In this connection, one of the shareholders, Dr. G. F. N. Taylor, questioned President Beatty at some length, regarding the fact that the company pays 7 per cent. of its dividends out of its railway earnings, in spite of the fact that earnings on the actual investment amount to but little over 4 per cent. The shareholder made the point that the general public, particularly the farmers, see that the company is paying 7 per cent. on its railroad investment, and thus think the company is prosperous. The suggestion put forth by Dr. Taylor, was that the company should split its stock by creating two new shares for every 5 now held, and thus show a 5 per cent. dividend out of railway earnings, which would be equivalent to 7 per cent. on the present capitalization.

Ploughs Back Surplus

President Beatty stressed the value of the company's policy adopted in former years of putting surplus earnings back in to the property. He stated, however, that "the point has now been reached when no further diminution in these earnings can safely be made. The rates on grain were again substantially reduced last year. These losses and the effect of the increased wage scales can only be met in one of two ways, either by increased gross earnings due to increase in traffic, or by increases in freight rate. Naturally we hope that the former will still supply the deficiency, but if it fails to do so your directorate would not hesitate to appeal to the railway commission for the relief."

Heaviest Taxpayer

Referring to the company as the heaviest taxpayer in Canada, the president caused some amusement by pointing out that the taxes paid by the company during 1927 amounted to $7,358,000, which equalled $20,160 per day, $840 per hour and $14 per minute.

500,000 Horsepower for Shawinigan Water

Expect Big Company Will Get Sites to be Auctioned Off by Quebec Government — Company is Logical Contender for Rights

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The Shawinigan Water and Power Company is to increase its power resources by the acquisition of further power sites having a total potential capacity of 500,000 horsepower. The several sites which will produce this total are located at or above La Tuque on the St. Maurice River. On May 23 next, thees sites will be actioned by the Quebec Government. Bidders must deposit $1,000,000, and the lowest price which the provincial government will consider is a cash payment of $25,000, plus $1 per horsepower year for all power developed. While other interests can bid at the auction, it is conceded that Shawinigan will obtain the sites and will in all probability be the only bidder for the waterfalls which would be of little use to any other organization.

250 Miles From Montreal

With sites such as Beauharnois or Carillon in close proximity to Montreal, it seems reasonable to presume that the sites which Shawinigan will acquire will be used to serve the prosperous St. Maurice valley territory or the more easterly sections of the Shawinigan system, rather than Montreal which is located about 250 miles from the additional source of power which Shawinigan is about to acquire.

It seems probable that it will be some time before Shawinigan will develop these additional sites which it will acquire on the St. Maurice. But when the information that the company is to acquire an additional 500,000 horsepower in waterpower resources filters through to the masses who usually make bull markets by buying at the wrong time, there seems to be the possibility that all the talk which will then be heard on the company will result in adding even further strength to the shares. In the meantime, it is said that the coming acquisition of further power sites has been largely responsible for the recent strength in the stock.

$13,000 to Million Dollars in 21 Years

Photo of the northwest corner of Georgia and Granville Streets Vancouver, B.C., which was recently sold by S. L. Howe to the Yorkshire and Pacific Securities, Ltd., for approximately $1,000,000 The price per front foot paid for the block is a record one for Vancouver. Mr Howe paid $13, 250 for this property in 1897.

The property fronts on Granville Street for 75 feet, with a depth of 120 feet on Georgia. On the other three corners of this intersection are the Hudson's Bay Department Store; Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd.; and Hotel Vancouver. The Town Planning Commission recently selected this point as the geographical and business centre of Greater Vancouver. It is the intention of the purchasers to erect a 10-storey office building on the site.

Kelvinator of Canada Will Earn Dividends on Preferred in 1928

Nearly Half Requirements Are Realized in 90 Days

APRIL IS BEST MONTH

Parent Company Also Has Turned Corner, Reports Indicate, With Prospects Improved

Kelvinator Company of Canada probably will earn its preferred dividend for the fiscal year ending next September 30th. In the year ended September 30, 1927, the deficit was $191,623 after payment of $40,995 in preferred dividends for three quarters. The fourth quarter's dividends were paid by the Kelvinator Corp. of Detroit under its guarantee.

Net loss on the Canadian business last year was $175,609, less income of $21,642 received from parent company in respect to export business to British Empire, except Canada, and France. The outlook for the current year is much better. It is learned that the first three months of the calendar year show a profit, after all charges, equal to about half the preferred dividend requirements for the year. It is learned also that April has been the best month in the history of the Canadian company, although figures are not as yet available.

Foreign Trade Grows

Kelvinator Corp., the parent company (formerly Electric Refrigeration Corp.) announces that it expects its foreign business to grow by 60 per cent. in the current year, which would mean an income for the Canadian company of approximately $30,000 from this source.

Troubles of Kelvinator Corp. and its subsidiaries are attributed to too-rapid expansion followed by excessively keen competition. A reorganization of the parent company some months ago has resulted in economies of operation. C. King Woodbridge is now the president and the manager of the Canadian company is F. S. McNeal. The Canadian company has outstanding $788,000 of 7 per cent. preferred stock of $100 par value and 100,000 shares of common. The parent company controls through ownership of common stock and guarantees preferred dividends.

While a year ago, the bulk of the business sought and obtained was for apartment houses on a slim margin of operating profit, the biggest increase in the current year has come from owners of homes and it is apparent that persons of moderate means are becoming excellent prospects for electric refrigerators. The same volume of business with builders of apartment houses is being maintained and it is said that, as a general rule, a better profit is being obtained.

Inventories Lower

Inventories are much lower than a year ago. The former management was operating on the assumption that the changes in models and design would be few and far between. The present management, on the other hand, has decided that there must be frequent changes in models to suit changing demand and to take advantage of new inventions and developments in the manufacture of the machines.

The Kelvinator company operating in Great Britain is a subsidiary of the Canadian company and the French company is a subsidiary of the English company. Under the original agreement between Kelvinator Corp. and its Canadian subsidiary, the Canadian company has for its field all of Canada and the British Empire, as well as certain countries which potentially are good markets for electric refrigerators.

Eventually it is expected that exports to all these countries will flow directly from the Canadian plant and plants of the Canadian company's subsidiaries. For the present, however, it has been found advantageous to export direct from Detroit in many instances, the profit on the transactions merely being credited to the Canadian company.

There is a closer affiliation than formerly in operation of the Canadian plant at London. Production is directly under the production man-

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Still Talking Sale of Dryden Paper Co.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The shares of the Dryden Paper Company have maintained their recent gains. The action of the shares is the more impressive when the tremendous amount of profit taking is considered which originated from sellers who purchased the stock at between 10 and 20.

Talk of the acquisition of Dryden by other paper interests still persists. One of the latest rumors indicates that the Canada Power and Paper Corporation will acquire the property, and that Dryden shareholders in the transaction will receive one and a quarter shares of Canada Power and Paper for every share of Dryden.

DIVIDEND ACTION FREELY EXPECTED FOR PORT HOPE

Shareholders Vote Monday on Capital Reorganization Plan

To be or not to be—whether two shares shall be handed out for each present holding of one, or whether it shall be three shares—is pretty much the question that shareholders of the Port Hope Sanitary Manufacturing Co. will be asked to decide on Monday next. As previously announced in The Financial Post, a complete reorganization of the capital structure of this company is on the tapis; but precisely what form this will take is to be left pretty much to the shareholders themselves when they meet in annual session. It is true that the directors have a plan — or possibly even two plans—to suggest at that meeting; and this plan includes the converting of the present outstanding 7,495 shares of $100 par value common shares into shares of no par value at a rate of exchange that may be two or even three for one.

Dividend to be Boosted

Secondly, the dividend will be dealt with; and in this connection it is authoritatively stated that whatever the division of shares may be, they will immediately be placed on a dividend pro rata greater than the six per cent. at present being paid. It is further pointed out that owing to reserves accumulated and the large amount of earnings that have been utilized to bring the plant thoroughly up to date—that even in a comparatively poor operating year, the higher dividend could be comfortably paid.

In addition to the shares offered in exchange for old stock, it is believed that there will be a small issue of new stock in which senior employees of the company will be allowed to participate. This is in line with the growing practice amongst very large Canadian and United States corporations.

NEW BRAZIL STOCK AWAITS EXCHANGE

Shareholders Asked to Facilitate Transfer by Sending in Old Shares

Officials of the Brazilian Traction Company have issued a general notice to shareholders urging that all holders of old $100 ordinary shares immediately send in their old certificates for exchange into new no par value shares on the basis of four shares of new no par for each old share, as recently agreed to. All formalities incidental to the new capital format have now been complied with, and it is necessary for shareholders to promptly send in their old shares in order to avoid confusion when the next dividend is declared.

The dividend recently declared to shareholders of record April 1st, will be paid June 1st on basis of holdings of old stock. Future dividends will be so much per share and not on a percentage basis as new stock is no par value.

INTER. PETE DIVIDENDS UP DURING 1928

$1 May be Paid; Production While Price May be Better

ROYALITE PROMISING

Alberta Development, With Revenue From S. America, Added Attractions to Imperial Oil

Dividends on International Petroleum possibly will be $1 for the current year, which is an increase of 25 cents. The company has been paying 75 cents annually, on irregular dates. The outlook at present indicates an extra payment in 1928.

Imperial Oil, Ltd., owns approximately 4,250,000 shares of the total of 7,123,544 outstanding shares of International Petroleum so that dividends received by the parent company would be increased by somewhat more than $1,000,000 this year, if International Petroleum pays $1 per share.

No Split This Year

No split in the shares of Imperial Oil, Ltd., is contemplated in the current year, according to information received from an authoritative source. Montreal financial circles are hearing a rumor that such a move will be made in June, but the report may have been based merely on the fact that it is three years since any material change was made. The capitalization gradually is being increased through sales of shares to employees.

There was a split in the stock in 1925; in 1921 an extra 6 per cent. dividend on the old $100 stock was paid in government bonds. There were various stock issues every two or three years which increased the capitalization from $10,000,000 in 1914 to $40,485,250 at the end of 1924.

Is Big Producer

International Petroleum now is producing 78,000 barrels of crude daily in Colombia and Peru, which is at the rate of 29,000,000 barrels annually. The total production in 1927 was 15,002,175 barrels and in 1926 it was 6,433,548 barrels. While prices which the company obtains are not entirely satisfactory because of the surplus production of crude in the United States, it is stated that International Pete is operating at a profit. Indications of slight improvement in the crude oil situation in the United States are encouraging all holders of oil stocks.

Much of the lubricating oils now being distributed by Imperial Oil in Canada are refined from Peruvian crude, which is stated to be highly desirable for this purpose. Most of the Colombian production is going directly to New Jersey refineries of Standard Oil of New Jersey, but about 18 per cent. of the production is transported to British Columbia, England and Belgium.

Royalite Is Promising

Through Royalite Oil and Foothills Oil & Gas, Imperial Oil also is interested in crude production in Western Canada. Although Royalite abandoned one well this week as a failure, the general results of the company's operation are considered satisfactory.

In some quarters which are well acquainted with conditions in Western Canada, Royalite is considered the most promising of the operations, and relatively a cheaper stock at 69 than, say, Foothills Oil at $4.90 the share.

Bank Director

GEO. A. MORROW,
Elected director, Canadian Bank of Commerce. Mr. Morrow is a senior executive of Dominion Securities Corporation, Central Canada Loan and affiliations.

MALTING RIGHTS LIKELY TO COME IN FEW WEEKS

Additional Stock to be Issued For Toronto Plant

Canada Malting Co. stock has moved up in the last week on the report that rights shortly would be issued to shareholders in order to raise capital for expansion involved in the construction of the 750,000 bus. elevator and 1,000,000-bushel malt house on the Toronto water front.

Probability of rights on Canada Malting stock was first announced by The Financial Post on February 3. It is learned that nothing has been definitely determined by the directors, although it is admitted that there will be a further issue of stock on favorable terms to shareholders.

Operate at Capacity

It is improbable that any announcement will be made until the return to Toronto of H. C. Hatch, vice-president, who is in Western Canada in connection with Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts affairs.

Outstanding capital of Canada Malting Co. consists of 184,000 shares of no par value, 100,000 shares of which were offered to the public last September at $25 the share. The stock is said to be well-distributed. Much of the recent buying has emanated from Montreal, where the company for many years has operated a malt house. All plants of the company are operating at capacity.

One of the attractions of the stock is the fact that the company is without bonds or preferred stock and is free of bank loans. Working capital at the time of the stock issue was in excess of $1,500,000 of which $350,000 was in cash and government bonds.

Selection Vital Factor for Buying at Present

Disastrous Recessions of Sound Stocks Deemed Improbable; Money, While More Expensive to Borrow, is Plentiful For Investment

Ten persons representative of stock brokers and investment trusts gathered at luncheon in Toronto one day this week and discussed the stock market. There was a learned dissertation on the cost of money, past, present, future and probable, market psychology, prosperity, and individual wealth. Some of the conclusions are detailed as interesting if not infallible:

1. A recession may be expected in New York at any time, carrying stocks down an average of from 10 to 20 points.
2. Higher money rates may be expected in New York after a time because the federal reserve board hopes to be able to regulate speculation.
3. Canadian banks have plenty of money but are playing a cautious hand to forestall trouble in the event of a major recession.
4. There are tremendous sums seeking investment outlets and this fact may prevent the reserve board of Canadian banks from regulating speculation.
5. High money does not deter the average speculator from further participation unless he sees his profit margin dwindling.
6. The Toronto market is suffering from indigestion due to the number of small, new issues. The Montreal market is in better position in this regard.
7. A selected list of mining stocks might prove highly profitable at this time; but the mining market is suffering from premature listing of stocks of companies which had not done sufficient preliminary work on their properties.

This does not tell one whether to buy or to sell stocks, but it does, perhaps, throw some light in obscure corners. The investor who trades on slim margin—if he can find a complaisant broker—probably is due for trouble. But the outright owner of good stocks or the trader who keeps up his margins, need worry little about the market.

Selection remains the principal consideration. Stock in a company among leaders in any essential or nearly essential industry should continue to appreciate in value except in the improbable circumstances of an economic disaster of wide proportions.

Hunt's Establish Several Order Depots for Candy

A new development is being undertaken by Hunt's Ltd., which in time may prove to be a profitable source of income. For some little time past, the management has been experimenting with the idea of establishing order-taking depots in different parts of the province, primarily for the purpose of pushing the sale of candy and chocolates. This has worked out so well that regular agencies have been established at Sudbury, Welland, Port Colborne, Oakville, Whitby and Fergus.

Business of the company this year has been exceptionally good. Sales during January showed an increase over the corresponding month last year of 42.30 per cent. On the same basis February sales advanced 37.67 per cent., and those for March 34.32 per cent. Complete details are not available for April, but the management state that the dollar value of sales was the highest for any month this year.

At present Hunt's are operating about 20 stores and have a new one in course of completion on Bay Street, Toronto. It is also likely that the scope of the company's activities will be further extended by the establishment of a new unit in another Ontario city.

The stock of Hunt's has been comparatively inactive of late, selling around 40. It is, however, closely held.

CONDITIONS ACROSS OCEAN PUT WHEAT UP

But Canadian Farmers, With Large Stocks, Reap Benefit

SUPPLY LARGE HERE

Revival of Interest in Options Trading—Premiums Paid For Higher Grades

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—After many months of lack of public interest in grain trading, the blackboards recording the progress of the wheat market are again a centre of public interest. Wheat has been advancing in price, and the public, which showed no interest when wheat was cheap, are showing signs of anxiety to trade in it at the higher levels now reached. Traders who used to follow the grain markets closely, but whose attention has been diverted in recent months to mining and industrial stocks, are now giving close study to the grain situation. The option brokers, with a public clientele, after many months of lean business, which often did not pay office expenses, and which resulted in the closing of some offices, are again finding themselves in active business.

Not Purely Canadian

The purely Canadian situation gave no promise of the advance which has recently taken place in wheat prices. As the government report for March 21st showed, there were at that date 219,546,000 bushels of wheat in Canada, as compared with 174,382,000 bushels on March 21st, 1927. The total crop of 1927 was turning out to be larger than had previously been estimated. Elevators at the head of the lakes were as full of wheat as they would hold. The percentage of last year's crop still in the country was higher than ordinary, because delayed threshing last year had prevented much wheat from getting out that would otherwise have been shipped. A casual observer might have had doubts of the ability of the market to absorb so great a quantity of wheat, once the opening of navigation should release it all for shipment, in the brief period before a new crop of winter wheat should be available. Then, in addition, conditions seemed favorable for a reasonably good crop in Canada this year. True, cold weather prevented much seeding being done before the end of April, but the delay was not sufficient to endanger the size of the crop, and the moisture content of the soil was much above average. If a favorable seeding has not yet been realized at least it was expected.

See Deficiency in Supplies

These would be considered bearish factors, and for conditions that have been responsible for recent advances, it is necessary to look abroad. Both in Europe and the United States the winter wheat crops have suffered a great deal of winter killing. The present prospect is for a deficiency in the new supplies which ordinarily come on the market in July and August, and which serve to take care of market needs until the spring wheat crops of Canada and the United States are ready. Anticipating that scarcity, buyers have entered into competition for supplies now available. The lead has been taken in the United States, where the current price level has put United States wheat far out of line for export purposes. Impressed by the situation, traders in the United States have been making speculative purchases of Canadian wheat futures, believing that a higher price level will soon be forced in this country. Buyers abroad have somewhat reluctantly followed the lead of the United States, and their

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R. MITCHELL CO. STOCK ADVANCES ON GOOD DEMAND

Preferred and Common Active on Montreal Curb

Both preferred and common stocks of Robert Mitchell Co., have shown considerable activity on the Montreal curb market during the past week. The preferred was brought out early last month at 100 with a bonus of 50 per cent. of common. The former is now selling at 103 and the latter at 35, so that there has been appreciation in value of better than 20 per cent. in a month's time.

The Robert Mitchell Co. owns and operates a large plant in Montreal. It has been in business for nearly eighty years and now manufactures metal fittings and fixtures for railway passenger and sleeping cars, architectural bronze and hammered and wrought iron work, bank and church fittings, pneumatic tube conveyors, revolving and swing doors, etc. A general jobbing iron and brass foundry business is also engaged in, together with contract plumbing, heating and ventilation work and the sale of plumbing and steamfitting supplies.

Many of the largest buildings in Canada have been equipped by the company, including the Sun Life building, Eaton's store and the new Royal Bank building, in Montreal; the Parliament buildings, in Ottawa; Hudson's Bay Co. store, in Winnipeg; and the Vancouver Hotel, in Vancouver. The company's trade name, "Mitchell Metalcraft," is favorably known in architectural and railway circles from coast to coast.

Earnings in 1927, after providing for depreciation but before allowing for federal income taxes, were $107,868, equivalent to 3.07 times dividend requirements on the preferred stock. Working capital amounts to $446,685 and the ratio of current assets to current liabilities is 2.51 to 1. A sinking fund of 10 per cent. of net profits after first preferred dividends is provided to retire the preferred stock.

The stock has an attractive speculative feature in that each share is convertible up to April 1, 1933, into three shares of common stock. In 1927 the sum of $1.87 per share was available for dividends on the latter. Should the first preferred stock be called for redemption at $107.50 before April 1, 1933, the holders have the right to exercise their conversion rights any time prior to the date of redemption.

A large amount of business was carried over into 1928 from 1927 and sales for the first two months of 1928 are reported as being 31 per cent. in excess of those for the corresponding period of 1927.

CONDITIONS ACROSS OCEAN PUT WHEAT UP

(Continued from page 1)

advancing bids for Canadian wheat have put strength into the Canadian market.

Talk Even $2.00 Wheat

Now, both members of the trade and of the general public are asking themselves if wheat can show its present strength in face of the very large stocks in Canada, if the prospects are not good for strong prices this fall. Men who a few weeks ago considered October wheat plenty high enough at $1.35 now speak of it as cheap at $1.50, and some of the enthusiastic bulls mention the possibility of wheat at $2.00 and at $2.25.

The May option is now deliverable. That is, holders of the May option may have wheat delivered to them at any time during the month, at the option of the seller, and they must take delivery of in store at Fort William, paying spot cash for it, and becoming responsible for further storage charges, as well as subjecting themselves, if not members of the Exchange, to the commission of one cent per bushel for cash wheat transactions. Following the usual practice, brokers were recently reminding clients who are long of May wheat of the vulnerability of their position in this respect. While option contracts in wheat are nominally on the basis of No. 1 Northern, No. 2 Northern, No. 3 Northern and No. 4 wheat are deliverable on the option at set discounts ranging from three to twenty-two cents per bushel.

Grain is now deliverable on the May option, and although right up to the end of April cash wheat was trading at premiums over the May option price, No. 3 Northern wheat was delivered in considerable volume through the clearing house on the first of May. No. 1 Northern and No. 2 Northern are still worth more in the cash market than the option price, and buyers who want such grades are paying premiums for them.

Helps Farmers Who Held

The recent advance in prices has been much to the advantage of farmers who have held their grain, and if it brings an advance in bread prices will be of great benefit to the flour purchasers who have protected their needs far in advance as many of the larger bakers and baking companies are accustomed to do. The public, as speculators, have been in on it to a very small extent, but the public are beginning to buy now, in the hope of still further advances. It is safe to say that the course of wheat prices will be followed much more closely by the public during the next six months than was the case during the past half year.

Lyall Construction Capital is Changed

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Formal approval of the capital reorganization of P. Lyall & Sons, Construction Company, was given by shareholders at a special meeting held this week. The present common shares have therefore been split two for one, and a new no par value stock created.

Subsequent to splitting the stock, the company is making an issue of new no par value stock, on the basis of one new share for every two shares of no par value held. The rights are available at $40 per share.

Another feature of the reorganization is the fact that the preferred shareholders are given the right to convert their shares into the new no par value common stocks on a two for one basis.

Nothing further was said regarding the payment of dividends on the new no par value stock. It seems improbable that a dividend policy will be announced before the annual meeting which is held on the first Tuesday in June. The annual report is due to appear during the last week of this month.

Reviews Montreal Power

MONTREAL. — Jones, Howard and Company, members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, have just published an analysis of Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated. The analysis provides a complete and interesting comparison of the physical and financial growth of the company. The situation surrounding the common stock over the past 25 years is vividly presented by charts.

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by the Act of the Dominion Parliament

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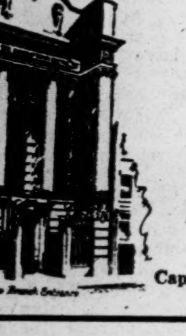
A General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.



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This Bank solicits Business Accounts.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

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Capital. $10,000,000. Reserves. $20,000,000.
Total Assets over $260,000,000.

804

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation
LIMITED
OF LONDON, ENGLAND

Extracts from the Report for the Year 1927

REVENUE ACCOUNT

Premiums (Fire, Accident and General) Net	$32,842,605
Interest and Rents	1,142,720
Profits on Investments realized	110,872
	$34,096,197

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1927

ASSETS

Government, Provincial and Municipal Securities	$14,420,955
Railway Stocks and Debentures	8,440,437
Preference and Ordinary Shares	2,368,931
House Property — Corporation's Offices	5,858,568
Branch and Agency Balances (including cash in hand and on deposit)	7,233,388
Shares of Companies controlled	7,412,488
Amounts due from other companies	445,103
Interest and Rents Accrued	321,267
Cash in hand and on deposit	674,788
	$44,806,994

LIABILITIES

Capital paid-up	$ 1,798,862
Insurance Funds	12,929,632
Reserve for outstanding losses, estimated	12,379,095
Amounts due to other companies and agents and other Credit Balance	1,462,805
Outstanding Commissions, etc.	1,381,488
Deposits at Interest	78,565
Loan Account	510,000
Provision for Final Dividend, 1927	899,431
Reserve for Outstanding Taxes	1,265,175
Reserve for amounts falling due from Reinsuring Companies in liquidation	750,000
Investment Reserve	625,000
	$34,080,053
NET SURPLUS	$10,726,941
TOTAL	$44,806,994

($5 taken as equivalent to £1 sterling.)

CANADA BRANCH OFFICES
Temple Building - - Toronto
Insurance Exchange - - Montreal

C. W. I. WOODLAND,
General Manager,
Canada and Newfoundland

JOHN JENKINS,
Assistant Manager.

The Globe's Straw Man

NO BASIS FOR ITS CLAIM THAT PROBE OF NORTHERN ELECTRIC COMPANY MAY SAVE 'PHONE CUSTOMERS THOUSANDS

In its issue of April 23, the Toronto Globe asked Parliament to delay granting the Bell Telephone Company "the privilege of doubling its dividend payments at the expense of the public." The words quoted are taken verbatim from the Globe; they could have conveyed but one meaning to 99 per cent. of the Globe's readers; namely that if the bill to double the Bell Telephone Company's capital stock passed Parliament, the public would be milked to pay greatly increased dividends to shareholders of the company.

Taken to task by The Financial Post for its inference, the Globe says:

> "It is not the contention of the Globe that the purpose of the Bell Company's bill 'is to enable the company to double its dividends at the expense of the public'."

That is a different thing. The Globe has backed up very gracefully, as anyone reading the above extracts from issues of the Globe, eight days apart in date of publication, will observe.

* * * *

But we think the Globe is still wrong in some of its interpretations.

The most impressive point about The Financial Post's editorial of last week, says the Globe, was its silence on the issue of giving telephone users a square deal. But The Post does not set up straw men to knock them down. On this occasion, however, it does not mind taking a punch at the Globe's straw man.

The Globe contends that the Board of Railway Commissioners, in examining into the affairs of the Bell Telephone Company, should have complete authority to investigate the affairs of the Northern Electric Company, a quasi-subsidiary of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. Says the Globe:

> "To The Post, apparently, it means nothing if the Bell Company is paying unreasonably high prices for equipment to its subsidiary, the Northern Electric, if it is dissipating part of its revenue in order to keep expenses up and make out a case before the Railway Board for higher rates. This is 'business,' presumably, if the company can get away with it, and as such has the full approval of The Post."

But the Globe qualifies this by saying that perhaps the Bell is doing nothing of the sort. It may be only paying what is reasonable, but rightly or wrongly, says the Globe, the public suspects that it is paying for its telephones not only sufficient to guarantee an 8 per cent. dividend on the stock, but also extra earnings indirectly through the Northern Electric.

But why should there be any misgivings on this point, and why should the Globe mislead its readers by thus hinting that the Bell Telephone Company is trying to "get away" with something. What the public is interested in finding out is not what the profits of the Northern Electric Company as a whole are, or how much it owes the bank, or what its total business is, **but what the Bell Telephone Company pays to the Northern Electric Company, and what it gets in return for what it pays, and whether or not it is buying material from the Northern Electric Company as cheaply as anyone else is buying the same material, or as cheaply as the material could be bought elsewhere.**

It does not require any act of Parliament to enable the Board of Railway Commissioners to learn all this. They have the authority now to inquire into each and every one of the points mentioned, and what is more they have inquired into them, and have reported their conclusions on several occasions.

* * * *

The Globe must have in its office copies of various judgments of the Board of Railway Commissioners on rates. Let it look up what the Board has said about the relations of the Bell Telephone Company with the Northern Electric Company.

Here are significant extracts from the last judgment, delivered in February, 1927:

> A study . . . reveals the four following principal features:
>
> 1. The Northern Electric Company maintains stocks and storerooms at certain points, from which the Bell Telephone Company can draw daily.
> 2. It acts as the purchasing agent and storekeeper of supplies not manufactured by itself.
> 3. It performs certain small services, such as classifying, storing and repairing returned material.
> 4. As regards articles manufactured by the Northern Electric Company they are sold to the Bell Telephone Company at the most favored customers' prices.
>
> The maintenance of stocks and storerooms by the Northern Electric Company offers a considerable advantage to the Bell Telephone Company, inasmuch as it enables it to save the capital that it would otherwise have to invest for that purpose.
>
> The Northern Electric Company is a competitor in the open market, and sells to the general trade articles which it also manufactures or purchases, stores, maintains and ships to the Bell Telephone Company at net prices, plus a small remuneration.
>
> **The Bell Telephone Company is thereby enabled to buy its requirements at a lower cost than if it did manufacture them itself.**
>
> The Bell Telephone Company is not obligated to buy anything, or exclusively, from the Northern Electric Company.
>
> **The Northern Electric Company is obligated to sell to the Bell Telephone Company articles of their own manufacture at prices at least as low as prices charged to the most favored customer in Canada or elsewhere.** The price to the Bell Telephone Company is the same for one article or 1,000; on minimum quantities it gets the maximum discounts.
>
> **It has been established that the prices charged by the Northern Electric Company, under the most favored customer's clause, were lower than those which the Bell Telephone Company would have been obliged to pay to other companies.**
>
> It also appears obvious that the Northern Electric Company is able, on account of its mass production and volume of trade, to manufacture and sell at a lower cost than the Bell Telephone Company could manufacture or purchase if it were limited to its own requirements.
>
> **There is no evidence of any improper financial arrangements between the two companies, and the agreement and the supplementary agreement which govern their relations are distinctly advantageous to the Bell Telephone Company.**

These extracts prove the baseness and the baselessness of the Globe's charge that an investigation of the Northern Electric Company "may save hundreds of thousands of dollars to the telephone users of Ontario and Quebec."

* * * *

The Financial Post does not believe that the Board of Railway Commissioners should be given any right to examine into the affairs of the Northern Electric Company so long as it is satisfied that the Bell Telephone Company is paying the subsidiary only reasonable prices for everything it buys from the subsidiary. In expressing this viewpoint, The Financial Post is speaking not for the Bell Telephone Company but for Canadian industry as a whole. We are less concerned with the position of the Bell Telephone Company or the Northern Electric Company than with the broad, general principle involved.

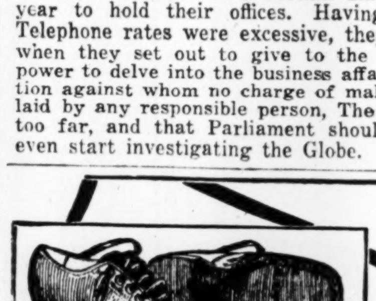
The Financial Post believes in public regulation of public utility corporations and public examination of their affairs. Public utilities are necessarily monopolistic, and revelation of their affairs cannot be of assistance to business competitors. But an industrial company such of the Northern Electric so long as the board is satisfied that the that the Northern Electric Company should be investigated and its most private affairs be made public. If the Northern Electric Company were solely owned by the Bell Telephone Company and sold only to the Bell Telephone Company, we would say: "Go ahead and investigate it; it is really part of the Bell Telephone Company." But it is not.

The judgment of the Board of Railway Commissioners shows that only about 55 per cent. of the total sales of Northern Electric Company are made to Bell Telephone. And as we have seen, all of these sales were made at a reasonable figure. It is not equitable to investigate the company's whole business, and bare its trade secrets to its competitors for the sake of chasing a will-o'-the-wisp that the Board of Railway Commissioners has already declared does not exist.

* * * *

There is nothing mysterious, nothing ulterior, nothing evil in the relations of the Bell Telephone Company and the Northern Electric Company, as the above plain recital, based upon the public records, shows.

The Financial Post believes the Globe is misled by Toronto politicians, who must do a certain amount of corporation baiting every year to hold their offices. Having failed to prove that the Bell Telephone rates were excessive, they have changed their tactics. But when they set out to give to the Board of Railway Commissioners power to delve into the business affairs of a private industrial corporation against whom no charge of mal-treating the public has ever been laid by any responsible person, The Post believes that they are going too far, and that Parliament should check them. Why, they might even start investigating the Globe.



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106 Yonge St. Toronto

KELVINATOR WILL EARN DIVIDENDS ON PREFERRED IN 1928

(Continued from page 1)

agement in Detroit and to a hardly less extent the sales management in Detroit is responsible for sales in Canada. The proximity of the main plant and that of its subsidiary facilitate this arrangement.

Operate Nights at Detroit

As Kelvinator Company of Canada hardly can make greater progress than its parent, it is gratifying to Canadian shareholders to note that the Detroit company apparently has turned the corner. An additional issue of 125,000 shares of common stock recently have been taken up by Detroit interests, it is understood, at prices which compare favorably with the current market of $20 the share. The Wall Street Journal points out that this price is significant of the progress that has been made. Only seven months ago, the company had to appeal to shareholders to take up additional stock at $12 the share. The company now is said to have ample cash for its needs, despite the large expenditures which have been made in building a new plant in order to consolidate manufacture of Kelvinator, Leonard Refrigerator and Nizer ice-cabinets.

Kelvinator of Canada preferred is currently selling at 83. The low of the present year was 65. The common stock of the Canadian company has changed hands as low as 5 in the present year. The present price is 12 and the high for the year was 12¾.

Craig, Luther Open Branch

MONTREAL.—Under the managership of W. E. Otten, Craig, Luther and Irvine, members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, have opened their second uptown branch office here. It is located in the New Birks Building.

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By virtue of established efficiency and by reason of simple, conservative beauty and exquisite refinements which definitely register good taste, Stearns-Knight has earned a prominent place among the world's finest motor cars.

A wealth of beauty—a richness of interior appointment—luxurious comfort—superlative performance, the Stearns-Knight offers to an unequalled degree. Produced in limited quantities, it provides high individuality in motor-car transportation for those who command the finest. An interesting variety of body styles is currently available.

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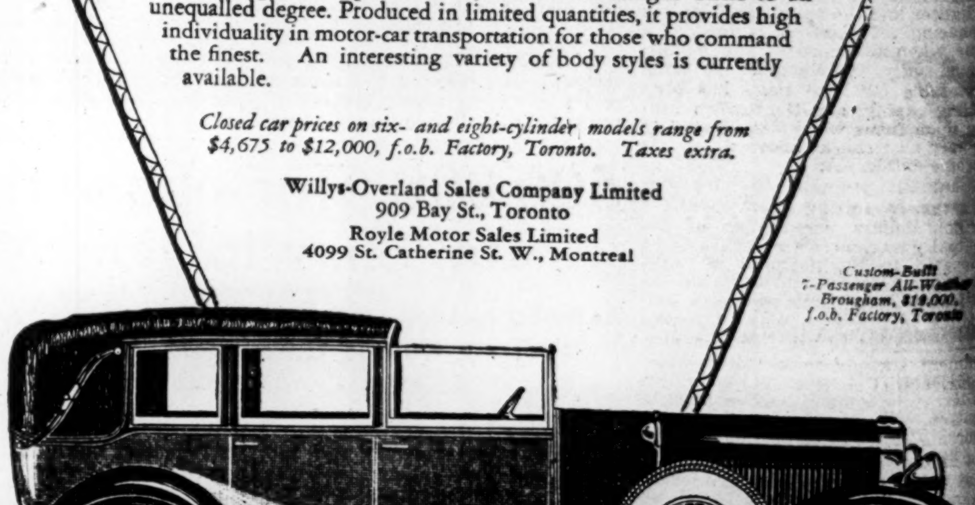
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MOTOR CARS OF QUALITY

Common Stocks Come Into Own as Companies Finance Without Bonds

Many Companies Do Not Even Have Preferred Stock Outstanding, and Show But One Class of Security

CHANGING STYLES IN INVESTMENT FINANCE

In Few Years, if Period of Depression Comes, Bonds May be Predominant as Companies Seek to Restore Working Capital Position

Shortly after the war there was a wave of corporation financing in Canada. To-day a similar wave, more intense than the other, is observed.

But there are distinct differences in the financing of to-day and the financing of the former period. In 1919 and 1920 came the post-war period of business inflation. Much of the corporation financing of that period was effected to raise capital for expansion and for entirely new enterprises.

Mergers and "Sell Outs"

To-day the most notable features of the corporation financing are the large number of mergers and the large numbers of "sell outs"—old-established family companies getting into the hands of financial groups and having their ownership distributed among the investment public. There is financing for purposes of expansion but the two purposes mentioned predominate.

In other ways, the corporation financing of eight years ago and the corporation financing of to-day, show notable differences. Several years ago there was a willingness to finance industrials by bonds and preferred stocks. Common shares were largely incidental, given as a bonus with the preferred shares and to the promoters for their services. To-day common stock is an important factor in financing. Bonds are relatively less important except in the case of new pulp and paper mills, hydro power plants, etc., where the revenues are fairly well assured and bonds may be issued with a more or less definite certainty that they will not be too great a burden for the company in its early years.

Sell Common Stock

At the present time, new companies, mergers and "sell outs" and recapitalizations are being effected in a large number of cases by the issuance of common stock alone and in many additional instances by combinations of preferred and common shares, the common shares being considered as having an actual, rather than merely a potential value.

Obviously, in industrial companies, the issuance of common shares alone or preferred and common shares is given added strength to the financial structure. A company that has only common shares can conserve its resources by deferring dividends if it wishes. If dividends have been inaugurated they can be cut off at will and no liability continues to accrue. If it is a case of cutting preferred dividends, it is a more serious matter; nevertheless, they can be dropped without bringing the sheriff to the door. But if bonds are outstanding, the bond interest has to be met in good times or bad, and if it is not met the company is at once in danger of being wound up.

Pay Off Their Bonds

One result of the current good market for stocks, particularly common stocks, is seen in the action taken by a number of companies of redeeming all of their bonds and preferred stocks, and issuing only one class of stock—common. Many other companies have got rid of their preferreds by offering common shares in exchange. Cockshutt Plow is an example.

To-day many of the most important companies whose shares are listed on the Toronto and Montreal Exchanges or the curb exchanges, have only one class of security — common stock. Among the notable examples are Consumers Gas Company, Shredded Wheat, Northern Bakeries, Pure Gold Manufacturing, Dominion Stores, Dominion Bridge, Dominion Engineering Works, Ford of Canada, most of the beverage stocks, and most of the oil stocks and service station equipment.

Convertible Preferreds Rule

Most of the preferred stock issues now being sold are offered with a convertible feature. Thus if the companies are successful and the common shares rise, it will be profitable for the preferred stockholders to convert their shares, and the company in turn gets into the satisfactory position of having only one class of security. Some recent issues of convertible preferreds include, Pellissier's, A. J. Freiman, Tip Top Tailors and Laura Secord Candy Shops.

It would not be surprising if the next stage in Canadian Corporation financing were to be the issuance of large amounts of bonds. But this is not likely to come before a period of depression hits the country, which may be deferred for some time. Depression is likely to injure the working capital position of many companies that have been expanding rapidly. They will then consider themselves justified in funding the expenditures on plant that they have made out of profits and will sell bonds to sweeten their cash position. Most companies will take the step with regret, of course.

Thus does necessity set the style in finance.

Companies With No Bonds

Following is a list of Canadian companies that have no bonded indebtedness outstanding. Those that have no preferred issues outstanding are also indicated. The list is compiled from The Financial Post Survey of Corporate Securities just issued, and includes practically every industrial or public utility company in which the public is interested.

	Preferred	Common
Power Corporation	6% first $5,000,000 Non-Cum. 50,000 shs.	200,000 shs.
(Controlled companies have bonds outstanding)		
Consumers Gas	None	$12,000,000
Canadian Marconi	None	$4,504,682
International Utilities	7% 36,968 shs.	"A" 158,798 shs. "B" 545,434 shs.
(Subsidiaries have bonds outstanding)		
Mackay Companies	4% $50,000,000	$41,380,400
(Controlled companies have bonds outstanding)		
Bathurst Power & Paper Co.	None	"A" 400,000 shs. "B" 300,000 shs.
Can. Hydro-Electric Corp.	First 6% $12,500,000 Second 6% $25,000,000	1,000,000 shs.
(Subsidiaries have bonds outstanding)		
Quebec Pulp and Paper Mills	$7,000,000	100,000 shs.
(Small amount of bonds of subsidiaries outstanding)		
Western Canada Flour Mills	$2,475,000	86,250 shs.
Hamilton Dairies	$750,000	26,000 shs.
William Neilson Ltd.	$500,000	$500,000
City Dairy	700,000	577,500
Quebec Dairies	First 7% $150,000 Second 7% 115,700	10,000 shs.
Shredded Wheat	None	400,000 shs.
Farmers Dairy	$700,000	70,000 shs.
Caulfield's Dairy	150,000	8,155 shs.
Northern Bakeries	None	250,000 shs.
Robinson Cone Co,	None	50,000 shs.
George Weston, Ltd.	$500,000	25,000 shs.
Independent Biscuit Co.	125,000	1,250 shs.
Pure Gold Manfg. Co	None	50,000 shs.
Eastern Dairies	1,250,000	50,000 shs.
Canada Packers	6,750,000	200,000 shs.
(Subsidiaries have bonds outstanding)		
B. C. Fishing	$2,490,200	99,608 shs.
(Present company; set-up likely to be changed soon)		
Gosse Packing	$1,471,700	20,000 shs.
Canada Tea	175,000	$333,000
Hudson's Bay Co.	£2,000,000	£2,000,000
Dominion Stores	None	90,750 shs.
Consolidated Food Products	None	200,000 shs.
(Subsidiary have bonds outstanding)		
Pure Food Stores'	First $150,000 Second 200,000	11,500 shs.
Laura Secord Candy Shops	$750,000	35,000 shs.
Fanny Farmer Candy Shops	28,376 shs.	100,000 shs.
Western Grocers	$1,194,300	16,943 shs.
Traymore	850,000	64,508 shs.
Loblaw Groceterias	547,700	174,234shs.
Muirhead's Cafeterias	25,119 shs.	48,078 shs.
Thomson Groceries	None	40,000 shs.
Canadian Celanese	7,200,000	220,109 shs.
Stanfield's Ltd.	None	10,000 shs.
Canadian Woollens	1,513,400	$1,750,000
Dominion Linens	200,000	350,000
Monarch Knitting Co.	750,000	1,275,000
Canadian Converters	None	1,733,500
Harding Carpets	750,000	20 000 shs.
Brantford Cordage	First $76,019 Second $34,000	80,000 shs.
Cockshutt Plow	None	288,600 shs.
(Based on recapitalization plan)		
Dominion Bridge Co.	None	325,000 shs.
Dominion Engineering Works	None	111,665 shs.
Dominion Alloy Steel	$5,000,000	$900,000
(Bonds to amount of $2,500,000 authorized but unissued)		
Russell Motor Car Co.	$1,200,000	$850,000
Durant Motors	None	$3,000,000
Can. Westinghouse	None	9,000,000
Canadian Bronze	$1,250,000	40,000 shs.
Can. General Electric	8,557,750	9,442,250
Can Fairbanks-Morse	1,500,000	80,000 shs.
Kelvinator of Canada	788,500	100,000 shs.
English Electric Co.	2,000,000	30,000 shs.
Carriage Factories	1,200,800	$1,200,000
Can. Motor Lamp Co.	225,000	12,500 shs.
Pressed Metals	319,500	$2,213,100
Ford Motor of Canada	None	7,000,000
Port Hope Sanitary	249,400	749,500
Consol. Pipe Co.	200,000	6,000 shs.
Perfection Glass	None	300,000 shs.
(Mortgage of $75,000 outstanding)		
Thurston-Flavelle	$550,000	$607,000
(Subsidiary has bonds outstanding)		
Sherwin-Williams Co.	$3,435,000	$4,000,000
Geo. A. Fuller Co. of Can.	750,000	250,000
Conduits Company	250,000	12,000 shs.
National Brick	3,339,600	$2,000,000
($750,000 of bonds authorized but unissued)		
Roby's Products	$1,000,000	200,000 shs.
(Capital shown is authorized, not issued total)		
General Combustion Co.	None	70,000 shs.
Building Products	$700,000	"A" 105,360 shs. "B" 4,500 shs.
Dominion Traprock	None	"A" 20,000 shs. "B" 30,000 shs.
Can. Industrial Alcohol	None	"A" 969,480 "B" 123,435
Hiram Walker—G. & W.	None	660,000 shs.
Carling Breweries	None	160,000 shs.
Canada Malting	None	184,000 shs.
Toronto Brewing & Malting	None	120,000 shs.
Sleeman's Spring Bank Brew.	None	$380,000
Lake Ontario Brewing	None	26,400 shs.
Can. Brewing Corp.	None	100,000 shs.
British Amrean Brewing	None	"A" 60,000 shs. "B" 60,000 shs.
Pilsener Beer	$100,000	50,000 shs.
National Distilleries	$329,400	78,000 shs.
Adanac Brewing Co.	250,000	30,000 shs.
Pelissier's Ltd.	$450,000	50,000 shs.
Holliday Breweries	136,000	50,000 shs.
Distillers Corp.—Seagram's	None	1,500,000 shs.
Brading Breweries	100,000	22,000 shs.
Cosgrave Export Brewery	None	$1,000,000
Charles Gurd & Co.	$500,000	22,500 shs.
Lindsay Ind. Alcohol	400,000	40,000 shs.
Dom. Distillers	None	250,000 shs.
Orange Crush	First $650,000 Second 40,000 shs.	80,000 shs.
Jenkins Groceterias	$480,000	20,000 shs.
Can. Electric Diners	$70,000	10,000 shs.
Wilson-Murray Co.	$300,000	40,000 shs.
Imperial Oil Co.	None	6,575,582 shs.
International Petroleum	100,000 shs.	7,162,044 shs.
Royalite Oil	None	400,000 shs.
B. A. Oil Co.	None	1,311,321 shs.
Service Station Equipment	None	"A" 45,000 shs. "B" 25,000 shs.
Canadian Oil Companies	$2,000,000	96,000 shs.
McColl-Frontenac	$7,500,000	425,000 shs.
North Star Oil & Refinery	1,000,000	$1,000,000
Supertest Petroleum	"A" 500,000 "B" 200,000	25,000 shs.
Tourist Oil Co.	$50,000	50,000 shs.
Dunlop Tire	600,000	$4,962,500
Humberstone Stove	300,000	10,000 shs.
B. C. Airways	None	$100,000
Pacific-Coyle Navig.	First $730,500 Second 341,000	13,961 shs.
Can. Gen. Inv. Trust	None	7,049,500
Second Can. Gen. Inv. Trust	None	10,000,000
Canadian Industries	$4,650,000	649,950 shs.
J. S. Mitchell Co.	600,000	15,000 shs.
Can. Dredge & Dock	$1,500,000	50,000 shs.
F. N. Burt Co.	87,800	$2,662,200
Alberta Wood Preserving Co.	165,000	"A" 12,000 shs.
Gilman Fanfold Co.	750,000	$1,000,000
Assoc. Quality Canners	None	80,000 shs.
Pacific-Burt	$937,200	$654,200
Lounsbury Co.	200,000	375,000
Michelson Battery	25,000	25,000
Toronto Baseball & Ath. Co	None	707,900
Eastern Theatres	500,000	800,000
Consolidated Theatres	None	13,000 shs.
Happyland	None	$330,000
Asphalto Concrete Corp.	$400,000	9,000 shs.
Imperial Tobacco	8,030,000	$37,925,800
Tucketts Tobacco	2,000,000	2,500,000
E. L. Ruddy Co.	750,000	40,000 shs.
Acme Products	None	150,000 shs.
Enamel & Heating Prods.	None	29,000 shs.
Robt. Mitchell Co.	First $500,000 Second 100,000	25,000 shs.
Asch Limited	500,000	20,000 shs.
Reid Aircraft	None	"A" 50,000 shs. "B" 25,000 shs.
Canadian Wineries	None	100,000 shs.
Kelly Dry-Pure Juice	None	"A" 40,000 shs.
Eastern Steel Products	First $580,000 Second 300,000	"B" 50,000 shs. 40,000 shs.
Photo-Engravers	None	30,000 shs.
H. Simon & Sons	1,000,000	30,000 shs.

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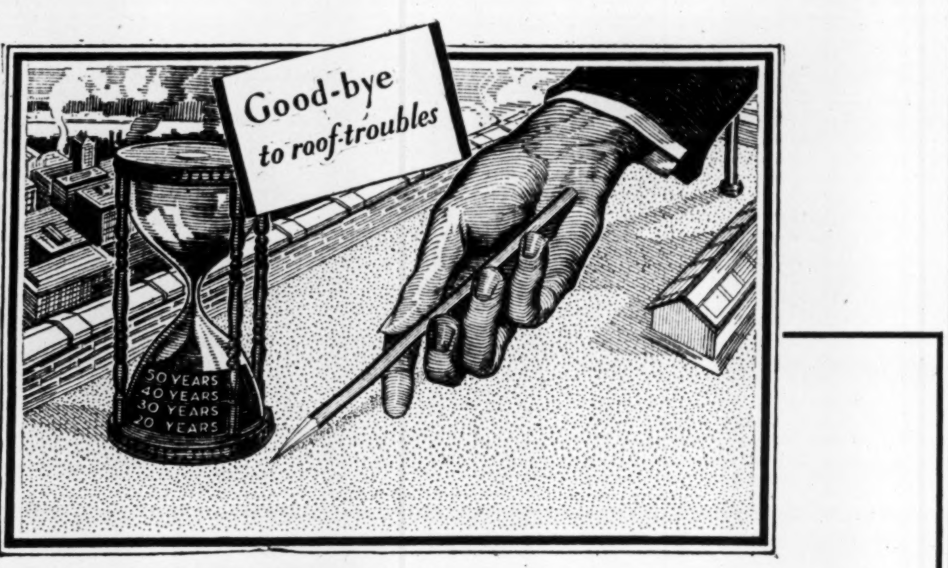

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Architects, engineers and contractors are thoroughly familiar with these notable Barrett records. These men know that no other type of built-up roof can offer such irrefutable proofs of durability. That is why so many of our finest modern buildings are covered with the Barrett Specification Roof.

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Don't Envy Big Concerns
-Imitate Them

SMALL BUSINESSES have much to learn from large businesses, because all large businesses were at one time small.

About fifty per cent. of small business concerns are to-day not making money. Their volume is not big enough. The public does not know about them or their product. Why? Simply because *they do not advertise in the Daily Newspapers.*

Plenty of money is being made in business to-day—but it is being made by the big Corporations. And these firms are big because they advertise. They began in a small way, they turned out a good article and they knew it was good; they created in the public mind, through newspaper advertising, a desire to buy. The public now knows all about them and has confidence in them. That is one of the first lessons on the road to Success which Small Business has to learn.

IT IS WIDE OF THE MARK to say that opportunity is lacking to-day. Opportunity is knocking louder in 1928 than it ever did. And the helpful forces in operation now are more numerous, more powerful, more effective, than they were even a very few years ago. The psychology of selling has been organized and used as never before.

First and foremost among these helpful influences is the Daily Newspaper Press. There is no question about that. Whoever heard of an advertising campaign being successful without the aid of Daily Newspapers? The successful corporations are depending on the daily newspapers and are using more space in them than they ever did. Last year they spent more money in newspapers than in all other forms of publicity *combined.*

THE SERVICES of more than a score of officially Recognized Advertising Agencies are available to Small Business just as they are to Big Business. These Agencies are experts in marketing methods. They know how to prepare copy for the newspapers, copy that will arrest attention and convince prospective customers. They have mastered this great art. Their services are free to advertisers. The Newspapers pay the cost.

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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL
Financial Statement and Directors' Report
WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED
Wholesale Grocers

At the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of Western Grocers Limited, held at the Head Office of the Company, the Directors' Report and Financial Statement for the year 1927 was presented and unanimously approved.

The following directors were re-elected: W. P. Riley, W. H. McWilliams, H. W. Hutchinson and Andrew Kelly, and at a meeting of directors, following the Shareholders' Meeting, the officers of the Company were re-elected.

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

Your Board of Directors submits herewith the Fifteenth Annual Report for the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1927, together with a statement of the financial condition of the Company at the close of the year.

Income for the year, after deducting all operating expenses, interest paid on bank and mortgage loans, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, was $162,140.36. This, added to the surplus carried forward from the previous year, made a total of $408,736.55, which was dealt with as follows:

Written off for depreciation on buildings	$ 15,871.61
Written off for depreciation on delivery and warehouse equipment and office furniture and fixtures	18,292.43
Reserve for Income Tax, 1927	10,018.35
Dividends Paid on Preference Stock	83,601.00
Dividends Paid on Common Stock	16,043.00
Balance at credit of Surplus Account, Dec. 31, 1927.	264,010.16
	$408,736.55

The trading profit of $162,140.36 represents earnings (before depreciation and income tax) equivalent to 7% on the Preference Stock and $4.63 a share on the Common Stock issued or 7% on the Preference Stock, and $2.03 a share on the Common Stock issued after deducting depreciation and Income Tax, as shown above.

The net working capital differs slightly when compared with that at the end of the previous year. Cash on hand is up $74,426 from $117,907 to $192,333. Accounts receivable are down $118,967 from $1,634,160 to $1,515,193. Inventory is down $114,325 from $1,656,395 to $1,542,070. Bank Loans are down $212,800 from $1,478,000 to $1,265,200. Trade obligations are up $46,812 from $514,989 to $561,801. Bank loans are down $212,800 from $1,478,000 to $1,265,200. Trade obligations are up $46,812 from $514,989 to $561,801. Bank loans are the lowest for a number of years and should show a further substantial reduction a year hence, resulting from the improved general conditions throughout the West and a shortening of terms governing sales. The Company does not and never has discounted any customers' paper.

It is the opinion of your directors that ample provision has been made for probable losses on accounts receivable. Collections have shown an improvement. The Company's inventories were priced on a very conservative basis (cost or market whichever was lower), and the stocks are well balanced and amply covered by insurance.

During the year it was considered advisable to build a warehouse at The Pas, in Manitoba, of two stories and basement, reinforced concrete, with spur trackage facilities. This expenditure was unavoidable as the rented building previously occupied was wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of a constantly increasing business at The Pas, resulting from active mining development in the district. The improved facilities will result in operating economies and better earnings for the Company from this branch.

During 1927 groups of Red & White stores were organized in the territory tributary to six of the Company's branch houses and in which none of the Company's capital has been invested. Further groups are under process of organization in the territory tributary to other branches of the Company and by the end of 1928, the full benefit of such affiliations with the merchants who are co-operating with the management, should be apparent.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1927

ASSETS

Current and Working Assets—	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	$ 192,333.14
Merchandise, at cost or under	1,542,070.98
Accounts Receivable, Customers'	1,515,193.72
Sundry Debtors, including advances on Merchandise	84,042.09
Prepaid Insurance, Interest, etc.	24,831.03
Total Current and Working Assets	$3,358,470.96
Investments—	
Real Estate, not in use for Warehouse, and other investments	73,325.00
Warehouse Properties—	
Real Estate and Buildings, less depreciation	883,920.92
Plant and Equipment—	
Including Automobiles, Motor Trucks, Office and Warehouse Equipment, less depreciation	78,707.90
Total Assets	$4,394.424.78

LIABILITIES

Bank Loans, Secured	$1,265,200.00
Acceptances and Accounts Payable to Trade Creditors	561,801.63
Dividend on Preferred Shares for 3 months ended December 31st, 1927	20,900.25
Total Current Liabilities	$1,847,901.88
Mortgage, with Interest Accrued to Date	65,350.00
Capital Stock—	
Authorized—	
7% Cumulative Pref. Shares of $100.00 each	$2,500,000.00
Common Shares of No Par Value	30,000 Shares
Issued—	
7% Cumulative Preference Shares of $100.00 each—11,943 Shares	$1,194,300.00
Common Shares of No Par Value—16,943 Shares	1,022,862.74
Surplus	264,010.16
Total Liabilities	$4,394,424.78

HEAD OFFICE — WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BRANCHES:
Brandon and The Pas in Manitoba
Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Yorkton and North Battleford in Saskatchewan
Lethbridge and Edmonton in Alberta
Cranbrook, Nelson and Vancouver in British Columbia
Port Arthur and Fort Frances in Ontario
President, W. P. Riley
Directors; W. H. McWilliams, H W. Hutchinson, Andrew Kelly, Winnipeg

ALBERTA GRAIN AGAIN ACTIVE AS CROP MOVES

Advances Several Points on Reports of High Earnings

EXPANSION PROBABLE

Added Acreage Sown is Indicated; Expect Private Trade to Grow Despite Wheat Pool

Reopening of the navigation season at this time probably accounts for the renewed buying of Alberta Pacific Grain common. The market value has risen several points in the last week after the stock had hovered around 60 for two or three months.

It is believed that the company will show earnings in excess of $10 per share on the common for the fiscal year which ends June 30. This compares with $3.53 for the previous year. Although it is much too early to predict what the Western crop will be in 1928, reports indicate an increased acreage.

Owns 350 Elevators

Alberta Pacific Grain Co. owns 350 country elevators in Alberta and Saskatchewan. It owns a terminal elevator at Calgary, its head office, and, through a subsidiary, owns one large elevator and leases the larger of the two government elevators at Vancouver. It has a substantial interest in elevators at Fort William with a capacity of 14,000,000 bushels of grain.

James Stewart, a veteran in the grain business, is president of the company. F. W. Riddell, vice-president and managing director, has had many years of experience. Other directors are J. C. Gage, A. C. Michael, Winnipeg; Charles W. Band, D. A. Campbell and A. F. Culver, Toronto.

Although earnings of a grain elevator company are certain to fluctuate with the fluctuations in the crops, the outlook for this company, one of the leaders, is considered excellent. The grain trade is believed to be assured of a future, despite efforts of the wheat pool to monopolize the business and to supplant all private handling of Western wheat and other crops. Assuming that this faith in the future of the private grain trade is justified, it would appear that Alberta Pacific must remain one of the leaders in the industry, with high earnings averaged over a term of years.

Expansion is Probable

A year ago there was talk of a probable merger of several of the more important private companies as a means of combatting the competition of the wheat pool. Although nothing came of negotiations which were known to be taking place, there are many who believe that the grain trade will see a number of consolidations in the interest of economy of operation, especially as the wheat acreages in the West continue to expand.

Expansion, either by means of absorption of other companies or otherwise, probably will mark the future of Alberta Pacific, in the opinion of many with a knowledge of the company and its policy.

There is especial interest in Alberta Pacific because it is the only grain-handling company which is known to the investment public generally. The only other grain company, the stock of which is widely held, is United Grain Growers, and stock ownership is limited in amount and limited to farmers.

Alberta Grain common has sold as high as 70¾. The low for this year has been 51. The present price compares with 60, or approximately six times the earnings, which prevailed about a week ago.

SEE 70,000,000 BUS. VIA VANCOUVER

Most Wheat Has Gone to Great Britain and Continental Countries

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — The movement of grain through the port of Vancouver this season will total more than 70,000,000 bushels if not another bushel beyond that already en route here is shipped from the prairies.

The railways have issued permits amounting to 79,589,450 bushels, but all of these, of course, may not be used. However, the Vancouver harbor board has been advised that at least 15,000 bushels of wheat awaits threshing in Alberta and all this is to be routed via Vancouver.

There is no doubt that all past records for volume of grain shipped through this port will be broken. The previous peak was 54,735,000 bushels, attained in the 1923-24 season. Prince Rupert has so far shipped more than 7,000,000. It is probable that by the end of the season British Columbia ports will account for close to 100,000,000 bushels.

United Kingdom and the continental grain markets have been largely responsible for the heavy volume of grain this season. Shipments to the Orient and to Australia have been lighter than usual. Up to the end of March the British Isles and continental Europe had taken all but 9,000,000 bushels of the grain shipped through here. During the month 57 vessels loaded grain at Vancouver.

T. H. & B. Railway Arrange Heavy Improvement Program

Toronto-Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company will spend in Hamilton $1,000,000 on a modern engine terminal. This important addition to the large construction programme already in view for 1928 amounting to nearly $7,000,000 already was announced recently by the general manager of the road. The site of the new terminal will be 21 acres in area and will include a 25 stall roundhouse of modern brick construction with a 100 foot turntable. The new roundhouse was made necessary by the rapidly expanding business of the company which compelled it to order a number of new freight engines to be delivered next month, which cannot be accommodated in the present plant.

The extension will include the new roundhouse, power house, a repair shop, modern enclosed coal plant, storehouse and oil house, toilet and locker building, cinder pits, standpipes and 200,000 gallon water tank.

Immigration Season Opens

QUEBEC, Que.—The immigration season was opened here by the Canadian Pacific Steamships with the arrival, within a short time of each other, of the Melita, Montclare and Montroyal, which discharged 2,250 newcomers to be added to Canada's population.

DE LUXE EDITION

THE FINANCIAL POST
Survey of Corporate Securities, 1928

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EDITION IS LIMITED

First Article in Series on Canadian Industrial Mergers

Mergers Are Not Always Profitable to Shareholders

GENERAL SURVEY

Within the past two years several mergers or consolidations of industrial concerns have taken place in Canada, which have attracted no little attention.

Proposed economies through elimination of duplicate efforts, centralization of management, selling forces, distribution, and the general benefits accruing to the industry as a whole, have been stressed. Moreover, reported savings and increased earning power have proven a magnet to many investors.

Whether mergers are worthwhile and whether they react to the benefit of the shareholders, has come in for a lot of attention of late.

As for those consolidations of recent date, it is too early to determine what results are or will be. For those that have been in existence for a number of years and have fully matured, it is possible to form an opinion.

Disappointing Record

Taken by and large the record of mergers in Canada, as in the United States, has not been too successful. While such consolidations as Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, Steel of Canada and Montreal Tramways have been proven economically feasible and profitable to their shareholders, we still have with us the notable failure of the British Empire Steel Corp.

It is difficult to point to any particular reason as to why results should differ radically from the general conception of decreased expenses, increased margins of profit and general prosperity which the average security buyer expects as the result of any mergers.

Mass Distribution Aim

In the days before the war, Canada was a comparately young and growing country, mergers were then undertaken primarily for the purpose of effecting economies in production. Since then times have changed. Modern factory methods, highly efficient machinery, improved transportation, etc., have lowered costs to such a point that the margin between actual production costs and selling price is so low that mass distribution is necessary in order to make large profits.

Thus in the past year or two we have seen brought into existence mergers primarily designed to bring about savings in mass distribution rather than in production. Among such may be included General Steel Wares, Canadian Wineries, Canadian Department Stores, Northern Bakeries, Associated Quality Canners, Canada Packers, Canada Alabastine and Gypsum and others.

A significant factor in connection with these mergers, as well as with those which have taken place in other years, is that they occur in periods of prosperity. Consolidations are comparatively few during depressions. Just what this means to the investor will be dealt with more fully in a future article dealing with the market record of mergers.

Financial Record Poor

Mergers of fifteen years standing or more are relatively few in this country. To show what happens over a longer period of years, it is necessary to examine the record of the large American mergers which took place prior to 1905. Conditions across the line closely approximate those experienced in this country in the past twenty odd years and the findings of Professor Dewing, of Harvard University, who recently completed a survey of some thirty-five American mergers, bring to light facts which are of vital concern to Canadian investors.

The financial record of thirty-five industial mergers, investigated by Professor Dewing, show that for the first year only four companies reported earnings larger than those estimated at the time of consolidation. Ten years later eight companies reported earnings larger than those originally estimated.

This is a discouraging showing and it naturally brings up the question, do mergers benefit the shareholders?

The poor financial returns made by American mergers cannot be wholly attributed to a fault in the basic idea or inability of the management to carry out the original intentions of the consolidation. As previously mentioned the majority of mergers come into existence during years of prosperity. The statement for the year immediately preceding the merger usually exaggerate the true earning power of the companies so that such of the ensuing decline would have happened without any merger.

Question Earning Power

Furthermore in the desire to effect a quick sale of stock, earnings have been overstated by the promoters or bankers. This is by no means prevalent but it has happened, so that a true picture of earning power is not available. Then again, it happens that in their eargerness to complete consolidation, promoters pay unreasonably high prices for plants whose owners do not wish to join and still more unreasonably high prices for minority stock in units whose majority interests do wish to join.

The latter two causes ofttimes bring about over-capitalization of bonds and preferred stock which causes too large distribution and affects the financial position of the merger.

These are extraneous factors, however, and while impairing the position of the common stockholder, do not have any direct bearing on the earning power of the merged companies. It has frequently been the case though, that in the first year or two the new company has, of necessity, scrapped old plants and equipment, made improvements, installed up-to-date machinery, etc., which hinder plant operations and cut into earnings. This is only a temporary measure and ultimately reacts to the benefit of the shareholder. The fact remains that earnings do not show any appreciable increase.

Experience has shown, however, that a merger brings together individual units which were planned for separate operation and which cannot be efficiently co-ordinated until some slow and expensive revamping has been carried out.

The above generalization of the merger situation, will be followed by other articles showing the advantages and disadvantages of consolidation and its value as an investment medium. Such subjects as Management, Economics, Market Record, etc., will be fully dealt with.

No Applications in for Bank Mergers

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—There are no applications for bank mergers before the Minister of Finance, Hon. Mr. Robb told the House of Commons in answer to a question by T. L. Church, M. P.

New Robin Hood Mill at Saskatoon is Opened

The new Robin Hood Flour mill at Saskatoon is now in operation. It is one of the finest and most modern flour mills in Canada, and is equipped with modern machinery. The mill is six storeys high, made entirely of concrete, and is fireproof. It provides for the operation of two separate units, each capable of producing 1,500 barrels of flour daily. Processes of grinding, extraction and purifying are carried on under sanitary conditions in accordance with Robin Hood methods. The elevator provides a storage capacity of 500,000 bushels of wheat.

Robin Hood Mills are owned entirely by International Milling Co.

NEW COCKSHUTT CAPITAL STOCK TRADED AT 29

Shareholders Ratify Plan Wiping Out Preferred Arrears

DIVIDEND TO BE $1.50

Large Imports Under Present Tariff Source of Concern, But Export Outlook is Bright

New stock of Cockshutt Plow Co. changed hands on the Toronto curb market, May 1, for the first time. The price was 29, which is equivalent to 116 for the old preferred.

Special and annual general meetings of shareholders were held at Brantford, April 30, when the plan of capital reorganization was approved, with 36 adverse votes. Of the 50,000 shares of common outstanding, 41,794 were represented; of the 64,650 of preferred outstanding, 47,549 were represented.

Cockshutt Plow preferred was 55 per cent. in arrears of the 7 per cent. cumulative dividend. The plan approved by the shareholders makes the share capital of the company simply 288,600 shares of common of no-par value. Preferred holders are to be paid $10 per share in cash for the old stock and this is to be split into four times the number of common shares. The 50,000 shares of common are to be replaced by 30,000 shares of new.

Dividend of $1.50

As was first announced in The Financial Post, on February 24th, the company expects at once to place the new shares on a dividend of $1.50 per annum, or the equivalent of 6 per cent. on the old preferred. In 1926, the shareholders got 4 per cent. by way of arrears.

Col. Henry Cockshutt, president of the company, told the shareholders at the annual meeting that the prospects are good. He intimated that satisfactory progress is being made in the export markets and he believed that, with the incubus of arrears removed, conditions from the point of view of the company and of the shareholders will be increasingly satisfactory. He mentioned work that is being done in the experimental department and he expressed the opinion that the new implements being placed on the market will justify the expense incurred.

Imports Are Heavy

Col. Cockshutt mentioned the fact that Canada in the calendar year 1927 imported agricultural implements from the United States to the value of $29,791,000. Of these implements, 12,012 were plows valued at $1,074,665 and other goods of the type manufactured by Cockshutt Plow Co., also were imported.

Net earnings of Cockshutt Plow were $448,690 in 1927 after depreciation and bad debts and before tax provision of $43,364. This compares with $305,450 in 1926, and $15,789 in 1925. The balance sheet reveals conservative financing.

Common stock is closely held. The high for the preferred was 143 this year, prior to the announcement of the scheme of arrangement which now has been ratified.

Establish Foreign Connections

There are no changes in the directorate or officers. Col. Cockshutt is president, F. Perry of Montreal is vice-president, A. K. Bunnell of Brantford is second vice-president and other directors are George A. Baker of Toronto and Edward Fitzgerald, C.B.E., Montreal. E. A. Mott is general manager and treasurer, G. K. Wedlake is works manager, E. Sweet is secretary and W. J. Phillipps, assistant-secretary.

Adams Wagon Co., Ltd., Brantford, is a subsidiary company. The parent company's plant at Brantford is one of the largest in the Dominion and has grown from small beginnings in 1880. The company operates warehouses in Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Brandon and it is understood that advantageous connections recently have been established in foreign countries, particularly in South America, Australia and South Africa.

Although the stock market for some weeks has paid little attention to rumors of mergers affecting Cockshutt Plow, Col. Cockshutt definitely quiets this talk with the assertion, at the annual meeting, that the company has "no intention of losing its identity or of taking second place in any other organization."

Insurance Legislation Summarized for 1928

The Association of Insurance Superintendents has issued a review of 1928 insurance legislation in Canadian provinces. It says:

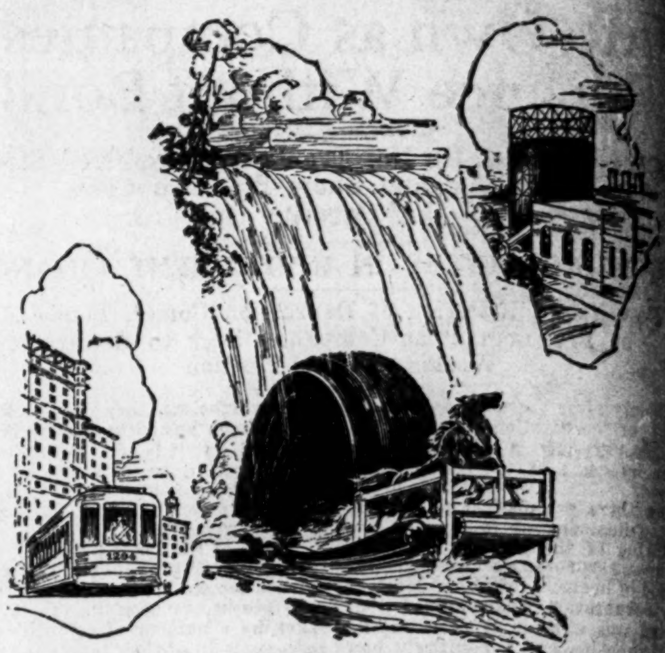
"The legislative sessions of all the provinces of Canada have now ended and changes have been made in the statute law of the Province of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. No changes were made in the provinces of Alberta, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The Parliament of Canada is still in session but to date no insurance legislation of general application has been introduced.

"The most important legislation this year is the amendments to the statute law in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Ontario relating to accident and sickness insurance and disability benefits in contracts of life insurance enacted in furtherance of the discussions and resolutions adopted at the 1927 Quebec Conference of this Association. This legislation is enacted to come into force upon proclamation and all provinces have agreed upon July 1st, 1928, as the uniform date of proclamation. Alberta may be anticipated to follow the other four provinces next session and meanwhile no departmental objection will be raised to the use within Alberta of new policy forms prepared in accordance with the new legislation in the other provinces.

"All of the legislation other than that described in the preceding paragraph is now in force with the exception of Saskatchewan, where the other amendments come into force on the 1st May, 1928, and Ontario, where the amendments to the Companies Act with respect to the investment powers of provincial insurers come into force on the 1st May, 1928."

Change Name of House

Name of the Metropolitan Investment Corporation, of Vancouver, has been changed to S. W. Randall and Company. Personnel of the organization remains the same; president being S. W. Randall; manager, R. I. Verrall; and treasurer, W. D. Geoghegan.



Public Services
Essential factors in community growth

ON THE PACIFIC COAST, Public Utility Companies providing rapid transit, gas and hydro-electric power are the essential factors in the future expansion of thriving cities.

From the indispensable nature of the services rendered they benefit from every increase in population and the establishment of new industries.

Pacific Coast Utilities will continue to grow with the communities they serve, and this capacity for growth is nowhere more evident than in Vancouver and Victoria, and surrounding territory.

Public Utility securities are safe and profitable investments.

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RECENT ISSUES

City of Sherbrooke
4½% Serial Bonds—1935-1957
Price: 100 and interest
to yield 4.50%

Quebec Roman Catholic Schools
4½% Bonds—1958
Price: 102.08 and interest
to yield 4.375%

Shawinigan Water & Power Company
4½% First Mortgage Bonds—1967
Price: 98.50 and interest
to yield 4.58%

Canada Northern Power Corporation
5% Gold Bonds—1953
Price: 98.50 and interest
to yield 5.10%

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
(FRENCH LINE)
Common Stock
Price: $71 flat
(par value 600 francs)

Full particulars on request

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Quebec:- 71, St. Peter St.
(ESTABLISHED 1901)

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171 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

News of Investment Markets

WESTERN STEEL BOND AND STOCK ISSUES OFFERED

Finance Purchase of Largest Concern of its Kind in Dominion

Financing in the form of bonds and preferred stock of Western Steel Products, Ltd., for the purpose of acquiring as a going concern a company of the same name, is being undertaken by James Richardson and Sons, Ltd., of Winnipeg.

A total of $1,150,000, 6 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund 20-year bonds, Series "A," are being issued, as well as $1,100,000 6½ per cent. cumulative redeemable first preference shares. The latter are offered with a bonus of four common shares with each ten shares of preferred.

Details of the issue follow:

$1,100,000
WESTERN STEEL PRODUCTS, LTD.
6½% Cumulative Redeemable First Preference Stock and
$1,150,000
6% First Mortgage S. F. 20-Year Gold Bonds, Series "A"
Dated May 1, 1928 Due May 1, 1948
(Details of Bond Issue)

Company: Incorporated to take over company of same name. Largest operator of its kind in Dominion.

Business: Manufactures widest diversified line of steel products for use in agriculture, road building, oil equipment, elevator work and general construction.

Security: Secured by a specific first mortgage on all fixed assets and by a floating charge upon current assets as follows: fixed assets, $2,072,046, and net current assets $842,215, or over $2,530 for each $1,000 bond.

Capital:—
(Upon Completion of Present Financing)

	Authorized	Issued
6% 1st mort. sink. fund gold bonds	$2,150,000	$1,150,000 series "A"
6½% cumulative pref. stock	1,100,000	1,100,000
Common stock of n.p.v.	100,000 shares	100,000 shares

Earnings: Available for bond interest and income tax amounted to $399,268 for 1927. Average earnings for past three years on this basis have been equal to 4.44 times bond interest requirements.

Management: Will remain in hands of officials long connected with old company.

Offer: James Richardson and Sons, Ltd., at 100 and accrued interest.

THAYERS STOCK PUT ON MARKET

New Organization Will Have Chain of Service Stations

Public offering is being made this week of 10,000, no par value first preference shares of Thayers, Ltd., by Gairdner and Co., and Stewart, Scully, Ltd., the Toronto issuing houses.

Thayers, Ltd., is purchasing several well established concerns hitherto trading under the names of The J. L. Thayer Co., Ltd., of London, Ont. The Coates Supplies and Agencies Ltd., of Chatham, The White Star Oil Co., of Oakville and the businesses of George H. Mason, of Ingersoll and W. B. McPherson, of Chatham. On the merging of these various interests, Thayers will own and control a chain of distributing stations stretching from Chatham to Toronto and located along the principal highways between those cities. Main branches will be at Chatham, Aylmer, St. Thomas, London, Ingersoll, Brantford and Oakville.

Further details of the issue follow:—

10,000 Shares
THAYERS, LIMITED
1st Preference Shares, N. P. V.

Company: Engaged in wholesale and retail distribution of gasoline, lubricating and fuel oils, kerosene, through its chain of storage and service stations throughout Western Ontario.

Capital—

	Authorized	To be issued
1st pref. stock (without nominal or par value)	20,000 shs.	10,000 shs.
2nd pref. stock (without nominal or par value)	50 shs.	50 shs.
Common stock (without nominal or par value)	100,000 shs.	50,000 shs.

(Sufficient common shares without nominal or par value are to be reserved for conversion of 1st pref. shares from time to time outstanding).

Earnings: Net earnings for 1927 after providing for depreciation, but before provision for income tax, amounted to $87,505, or 2¼ times first preference stock dividend requirements. Earnings for the present year are estimated at $175,000.

Listing: 15 per cent. of net earnings in the previous year, after providing for first preferred dividends, to be used for redemption by purchase or call.

Conversion: Convertible up to April 1, 1931, at the rate of three common for each two first preference shares.

Management and Control: Will remain in the hands of J. L. Thayer and associates.

Listing: Application will be made to list preferred and common on the Toronto Stock Exchange unlisted department.

Offer: Gairdner and Co., and Stewart, Scully and Co., at $50 and accrued dividend, plus a bonus of ⅓ share of common with every $100 invested. Fractional shares adjusted at $15 per share.

New Heating Co. Makes Stock Issue

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — To provide further working capital, an issue of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock is being offered by Heat Exchange Apparatus Limited. The company has patent rights in Canada for the manufacture and distribution of a new type of hot water and steam radiator. The product is suitable for railways, ships and hotels and already has been marketed in the United States, and, according to officials of the company, has been adopted by the American Navy. The company has a plant located in Montreal.

The details of the issue are as follows:

$250,000
Heat Exchange Apparatus Limited.
7 per cent cumulative preferred stock at par value of $100.
12,500 shares of common stock of no par value.

Company: Has Canadian patent rights for manufacture and sale of special type of hot water and steam radiators.

Offering: 750 shares of preferred stock offered at par with a bonus of one share of common stock by Commonwealth Security Company, Montreal.

EASTERN SECURITIES COMPANY LIMITED 1910
Maritime
Province
Investments
Government Municipal
Corporation Bonds
Inquiries Invited
Eastern Securities Company Limited
Head Office—Saint John, N.B.
Halifax, N.S.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Montreal—
Transportation Bldg.

Buys Eno's

HAROLD F. RITCHIE,
Toronto business man who has bought control of J. C. Eno, Limited, large British firm.

NEW STOCK ISSUE OF FOREIGN POWER CARRIES "RIGHTS"

Additional Offering Made of $2,500,000 by Nesbitt, Thomson

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A new offering of preferred stock, in Foreign Power Securities Corp., that doubles the amount of preferred now outstanding, is being made this week by Nesbitt, Thomson and Co. The stock is a 6 per cent., cumulative participating preferred which carries share warrants permitting the purchase of common stock. Each share of preferred carries right to purchase one share of common at $50 per share up to May 1, 1929; or at $60 per share on or before May 1, 1930.

Foreign Power Securities was incorporated in 1927, to acquire the securities of electric light and power companies operating in foreign countries. At present the company has acquired a substantial interest in L'Energie Industrielle and its subsidiaries.

Particulars of Issue

The details of the issue are as follows:

$2,500,000
Foreign Power Securities Corporation
6% Cumulative Participating Pref. Stock

Capitalization:	Authorized	Issued
6% cum. part. pref.	$5,000,000	$5,000,000
Common (n.p.v.)	250,000 shs.	250,000 shs.

Company: Incorporated 1927 to acquire the securities of electric light and power companies operating in foreign countries.

Earnings: Net earnings estimated at $500,000 per annum, or 1.6 times the dividend requirements.

Participation: Whenever the dividend on the common shares in any year exceeds $6 per share, the preferred stock participates to the extent of $1 per share over and above its 6 per cent. dividend. Any further dividends shall be on common shares only.

Share Warrants: Each share of preferred carries a warrant for the purchase of one share of no par value common stock at $50 per share up to May 1, 1929, or at $60 per share on or before May 1, 1930.

Other Details: Dividends accrue May 1, 1928, and are payable quarterly, 15th Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. Redeemable as a whole or in part at the option of the company at any time on thirty days' notice at 105.

Offered: May 1928, at $100 per share and accrued dividends to yield 6 per cent., by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.

'HAT GREENHOUSES PREFERRED SOLD

Small Block Held Back For Eastern Canadian Participation

Following up the recent successful negotiations for the purchase of the Rosay Flower Co., of Medicine Hat, a western syndicate headed by Carlile and Farr, and O. C. Arnott Co., of Calgary, are offering this week an issue of $380,000, 7 per cent. cumulative sinking fund preferred stock of Medicine Hat Greenhouses, Ltd., with a bonus of one share of common with each share of preferred.

The business has been in operation about twenty years. Starting with a modest beginning, it has grown to be the second largest of its kind in the Dominion, having over eight and one-quarter acres under glass. The products of the plant are well known from Port Arthur to central British Columbia.

It is understood that the western participation was readily taken up. A block of this issue was set aside for eastern investors, particulars of which follow:

$380,000
Medicine Hat Greenhouses, Ltd.
7% Cumulative S. F. Preferred Stock

Business: Incorporated to acquire Rosary Flower Co., which has been engaged in the growing, wholesaling and retailing potted and cut flowers and small vegetables of all kinds. Company has 8¼ acres under glass.

Markets: From Port Arthur to the Western coast.

Assets: Total net assets are appraised at $490,000.

Earnings: Have been consistent: For the year 1927 amounted to $47,534 and for the last three years an average of $55,000. Construction and stocking of eleven new greenhouses in 1927 largely accounted for reduced profits.

Sinking Fund: Commencing in 1930 10 per cent. of annual revenues available on its common stock will be set aside for the purpose of a sinking fund.

Management: Will be in capable hands.

Capital:	Authorized	Outstanding
7% cum. pref.	$400,000	$380,000
Common (n.p.v.)	20,000	20,000

Listing: Application will be made to list on Winnipeg Stock Exchange.

Offer: Carlile & Farr, Ltd., O. C. Arnott & Co. of Calgary, and Clark, Martin & Co., of Winnipeg, at 100 and accrued dividend, with a bonus of one share of common with each preferred.

New Financing Expected in Regard to Sale of Eno, Ltd.

It is understood that financing will shortly be undertaken by Toronto houses in connection with the recent sale of J. C. Eno, Ltd., of London, Eng., makers of Eno's "fruit salt," which was recently acquired by Harold F. Ritchie, of Toronto.

This company has been in business since 1828 and under the control of one family. The sale was brought about for family reasons after the death of Commander H. W. Swithenbank, a member of the family.

There will not be any change in the management of J. C. Eno Ltd. The Board of Directors will remain and continue the progressive policy which has given this company the greatest proprietary business in existence.

Buys More Land

Alexandra Apartments, Ltd., have purchased additional land at the rear of the present property on University Ave., Toronto. Some rumors are heard of the company building an extension.

NEW OWNERS OF BLUE RIBBON LTD. EFFECT FINANCING

Well-known Western Tea Company Offers Preferred

Cochran, Hay and Co., are this week making an offering of $1,000,000, 6½ per cent. cumulative convertible redeemable preference shares of Blue Ribbon, Ltd.

This company was recently formed to take over a concern of the same name, as well as certain of the assets and liabilities of G. F. and J. Galt, Ltd., pertaining to the business conducted under the name of "Blue Ribbon."

Particulars of the issue follow:

$1,000,000
BLUE RIBBON, LIMITED
6½% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Shares (Redeemable)

Company and Business: Incorporated to take over company of same name with head office in Winnipeg and branches in various Western cities. Distributes tea, coffee and other products under trade name of "Blue Ribbon."

Assets: Net tangible assets total $1,180,141 as at December 31, 1927.

Earnings: After deducting depreciation and income tax amounted to $184,801 for 1927, as against preferred dividend requirements of $65,000. After deducting dividends there remained $121,362 available for outstanding common.

Conversion: Convertible into common at any time on the basis of one share for one.

Common Stock Dividends: It is the intention to put the common on a $2 dividend basis, first quarterly payment on September 30, 1928.

Capital:—
(Upon completion of the present financing)

	Authorized	Outstanding
6½% cum. convert. redeemable pref. shares (par value $50)	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Common shares (without nominal or par value)	50,000 shares	30,000 shares

Management: Present management will remain in charge.

Listing: It is the intention to list both preferred and common on the Toronto and Winnipeg Stock Exchanges.

Offer: Cochran, Hay and Co., at $50 a share and accrued dividend. The right is given to purchase, at time of subscription, one share of common at $42 a share for each preference share purchased.

Expect Abitibi to Call Bonds of Subsidiaries

It is likely that the underlying bonds of the smaller subsidiaries of Abitibi Power and Paper Co. will be called in the near future. These are as follows: Manitoba Paper Co., first mortgage 6½'s, outstanding to an amount of $4,000,000; first mortgage bonds of Ste. Anne Paper Co., amounting to $5,000,000, and an issue of $2,000,000 of 6½ per cent. mortgage debentures; a 20-year 6½ per cent. first mortgage bond of Murray Bay Paper Co., outstanding to the extent of $2,000,000. These bonds are callable at a comparatively small premium and such action in the case of all three companies would appear to be a logical plan.

German Central Bank Bonds Sold Through U.S. Synd.

Canadian participation is being offered by The National City Co., Harris, Forbes and Co., Lee, Higginson and Co., and Brown Brothers and Co., in an issue of $30,000,000 farm loan secured 6 per cent. gold sinking fund bonds, series A, of the German Central Bank for Agriculture. The offering price is 95½ and interest, yielding over 6.22 per cent.

This bank acts in the capacity of extending credit for the promotion of agricultural production in Germany, employing for that purpose its own resources and the proceeds of domestic and foreign borrowings.

The present loan will be secured by an equivalent amount of mortgages, which shall not exceed in the aggregate 40 per cent. of their assessed value. Temporary security of substantially equivalent nature is provided for a limited period.

New Issue
CANADA NORTHERN POWER CORPORATION
LIMITED
5% Twenty-five Year Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
Dated May 1, 1928 Series "A" Due May 1, 1953
Price: 98½ and accrued interest, to yield over 5.10%
Descriptive circular on request.
Matthews & Company
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Investment Bankers
255 Bay Street, Toronto 2. Telephone: Elgin 5192

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Metropolitan Chain Stores, Inc.
7% CUMULATIVE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK

This company operates 93 stores in Canada and the United States, making it one of the largest 5c to $1 chain store systems. Net profits available for dividends on Preferred Stock have increased from $470,801 in 1925 to $666,211 in 1927. The preferred is convertible into common stock.

PRICE: $115 a share and accrued dividends.

Mail the coupon for additional information.

- -

Please send me full particulars regarding the preferred stock of Metropolitan Chain Stores, Inc.

Name ....

Address ....

JOHNSTON AND WARD
14 King Street East Toronto, Ont.
Royal Bank Building - - - - Montreal
MEMBERS: Montreal Stock Exchange, Toronto Stock Exchange, Montreal Curb Market, Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.

Supertest Petroleum Issue Additional Stock to Old Shareholders

Company Continues to Show Remarkable Progress—President Anticipates Earnings of $4 a Share in 1928—Dividend Increased With Prospect of Bonus

In addition to the split in stock on the basis of two shares of ordinary and one of common for each old share held, Supertest Petroleum is making an additional offering of 10,000 ordinary fully participating shares through Dickson, Jolliffe and Co. Present shareholders will have the first opportunity of taking up this new stock at a price somewhere in the neighborhood of $27 a share.

At the present market price of about $86 for the old stock, this means that the shareholders will stand to gain about $5 a share, provided that they take up the new ordinary shares.

Now Have 85,000 Shares

With this additional allotment of shares, Supertest will have outstanding 85,000 shares of common and ordinary (the latter is non-voting) upon which it is anticipated that a dividend of 50 cents a share will be paid this year with possibilities of a substantial bonus. This is at the rate of $1.50 on the old stock.

So far this year business of the company has been about double that of last year. If sales for the balance of the year come up to expectations, it is expected that the company will be able to show a profit of $4 a share on the 85,000 outstanding.

Although Supertest was established only five years ago, its progress since then has been phenomenal. The company now owns several hundred service stations situated throughout Ontario and Quebec with bulk storage stations located in London, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. Thomas, St. Catharines, Windsor, Montreal, Ste. Agathe and other points.

Earnings Gain Rapidly

Net earnings during the first year of operation were insignificant, amounting to $7,606. The following year returns were up over 100 per cent. During 1925, 1926 and 1927, net earnings practically doubled in each year, those for 1927 having amounted to $188,561.

J. G. Thompson, president of Supertest Petroleum, estimates that earnings before depreciation this year should be in excess of $390,000.

Proceeds of the present issue are to be used for the purpose of extending the development of the company's business by opening up new wholesale and retail units.

Tenders and By-laws

May 7.—Thorold—$60,000, 5%, 30-ins. High School debentures. D. J. C. Munro, treas.

May 7.—City of Hull, P.Q.—$125,000, 4½%, serial debentures. H. Boulay, city clerk.

May 21.—Nelson, B.C.—$45,000, 4½%, 20-year debentures for Trafalgar School.

May 14.—Brock Union Hospital District, Sask.—$15,000, 20-instalment debs. P. B. Thomson, sec., Arcola, Sask.

May 16 — Township of Tremblay, P. Q. — $50,000 5 per cent. serial bonds. H. Gagnon, secretary-treasure.

SASKATCHEWAN
Authorizations Granted by the Local Government Board
From April 14 to April 21, 1928.

Schools—Gough, No. 3862, $4,000; Welwyn, No. 82, $1,800; Dukesbury, No. 857, $2,500; Mackenzieville, No. 1424, $1,200; Strawberry Coulee, No. 4313, $2,700; Stoughton, No. 691, $7,000; Nut Lake, No. 383, $5,000; Golden Rod, No. 1757, $3,500; Simonson, No. 3862, $2,000; Annaheim, R. T. Co., Ltd., $800; Marifield, R. T. Co. Ltd., $275; Village of Herschell $2,500.

Debentures Reported Sold

Grainview, No. 2267, $750, 10 yrs., 5½%, C. C. Cross & Company, Regina; Monnawala, No. 3074, $2,200, 10 yrs., 5½%, Regina P. S. Sinking Funds; Standen, No. 4030, $1,000, 5 yrs., 5½%, Regina P. S. Sinking Funds; Awke Hill, No. 660, $4,500, 15 yrs., 5½%, Regina P. S. Sinking Funds; Keomans, R. T. Co. Ltd., $425, 5 yrs., 5¾%, Regina P. S. Sinking Funds; New Ontario, No. 260, $4,500, 10 yrs., 5⅝%, Waterman-Waterbury Mfg. Co.; High Bluff, No. 363, $5,500, 15 yrs., 5⅝%, Waterman-Waterbury Mfg. Co.; Ellisboro, No. 228, $4,000, 15 yrs., 5⅝%, H. M. Turner & Co., Regina.

Bond Notices

BOND REDEMPTIONS

	Rate	Due	Redeem.	Price
United Grain Growers	6%	1940	July 1	105
St. Francis W.P.Co.	6½%	1929	June 1	102
St. Francis W.P.Co.	7%	1930	Aug. 1	102
St. Maurice Power	6½%	1953	Aug. 1	107½
York St. Bldgs.	6½%	1940	Apr. 1	103
Beauharnois Elec.	5%	1942	Sept. 1	105
Nor Can. Power	6%	1945	June 1	103
Can. Gyp. & Alb.	6½%	1943	Aug. 1	105
Que. J-C. Electric	5%	1952	Aug. 1	110
Que. R. L. H. & P.	5%	....	Dec. 1	105
Nova Scotia T.	5%	1946	June 1	105
Nova Scotia T. "A"	7%	1952	Oct. 1	110
Ottawa R. P. "A"	6½%	1953	June 1	105

Enamel and Heating Stock to be Called

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The listing papers of Enamel and Heating Products common shares have been approved by the listing committee of the Montreal Stock Exchange; the shares will be called for trading within ten days. The stock was offered publicly within recent weeks at $30 per share. At the moment there is a nominal market in the stock of between $30 and $32. A more active market for the securities is anticipated as soon as the stock is listed in Montreal.

The company is the result of a merger of Charles Fawcett and the Amherst Foundry Company, manufacturers of stoves and plumbers supplies. Dividends are being paid at the rate of $2 per share per annum on the 29,000 shares of common stock outstanding which is the total capitalization of the organization. There is no funded debt.

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY CANADA

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited
6% Cumulative Preferred Stock
Dividends payable Jan. 20, April 20, July 20, Oct. 20

The Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited, with its recently acquired subsidiaries, operating eight newsprint mills ideally situated as to raw material, power and markets, with an annual capacity of 650,000 tons, constitutes one of the largest producers of newsprint paper in the world.

This Preferred Stock, with dividend requirements earned over three times, adequate protective provisions and assured of a ready market through listing on the New York, Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges is in our opinion a sound and attractive investment.

A circular giving full particulars will be forwarded upon request.

Price at market, to yield about 5.88%

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Limited
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204 Blackburn Building OTTAWA
71 St. Peter Street QUEBEC
298

WEEKLY RECORD OF FINANCING IN CANADA

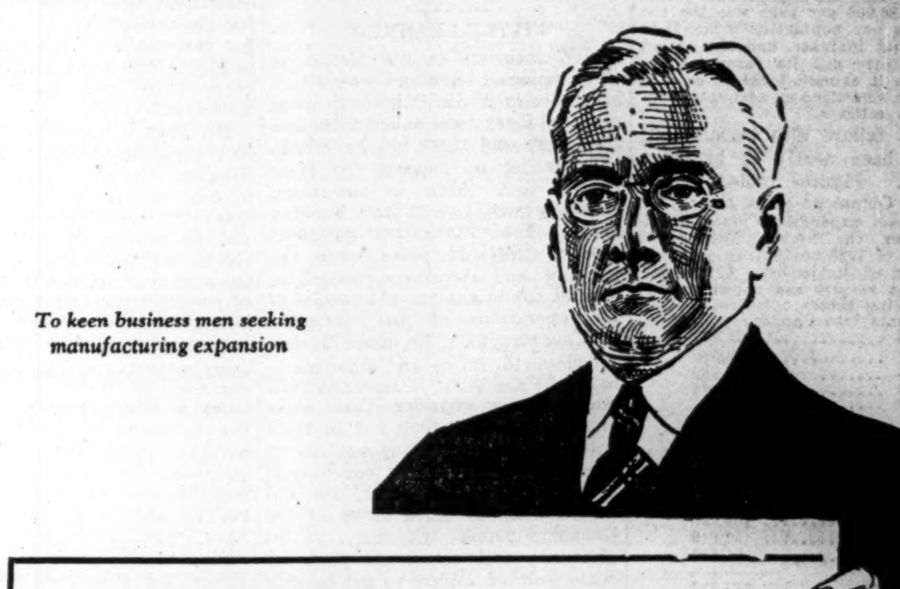
SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCES AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Place	Date Sold	Municipal —Sold To—	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Cost Basis
Parry Sound	Apr.	Bank of Toronto	5%	20-ins.	$100,000	100	5%
Seaforth	Apr.	McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	5%	20-ins.	32,500	99.67	5.04
Saskatchewan Schs.	Apr.	Various	...	....	22,875	....	....

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Bond Issues—	Date Issued	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Mercury Mills	Apr.	Wood, Gundy & Co.	5½%	1953	$1,500,000	99	5.57%
N. S. Light & Power	Apr.	Royal Securities Corp	5%	1958	3,500,000	99½	5%
Western Steel Products	Apr.	James Richardson & Sons	6%	1948	$1,150,000	100	6%
Syndics de la Paroisse de St. Tite, Comte Champlain	Apr.	Bray, Caron & Dube	5%	1 to 30-yr.	150,000	100	...
Carmelite Sisters of Canada	Apr.	Bray, Caron & Dube	5¾%	1 to 20-yr.	$160,000	100	...
Deutsche Rentenbank, Kreditanstalt	May	National City and Syndicate	6%	1938	$30,000,000	95½	6.62
Stock Issues—							
Hilder Rubber Co.	Apr.	Cote, Perusse	...	Com.	7,500 shs.	$10	...
Abitibi Power & Paper	Apr.	Wood, Gundy & Co.; Royal Securities, and U. S. Syndicate	6%	Pref.	$16,000,000	$102	...
Mercury Mills	Apr.	Wood, Gundy & Co. (With bonus of one-fifth share of no par common).	6%	Pref.	$1,000,000	$100	6%
Heat Exchange Apparatus	Apr.	Commonwealth Security	7%	Pref.	$250,000	....	...
			...	Com.	12,500 shs.	....	...
J. Nelson Day	Apr.	J. Nelson Day	7%	Pref.	$30,000	$10	...
Brown Company	Apr.	Newman, Sweezey & Co.	6%	Pref.	$1,000,000	95.50	6.28

No. 8 of a series of advertisements featuring your industrial opportunity in Hull, Que



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Power: Hull is the converging point of a tremendous hydro-power development.

Markets: Hull's location is central to Canada's largest and most concentrated markets.

Transportation: Fine transportation facilities are available — the Canadian Pacific Railway's direct trans-Canada route; the Canadian National Railways; water shipments to seaboard and to and from New York State; first class roads for motor and truck traffic.

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For further information write H. Boulay, City Clerk, Hull, Que.

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TORONTO, APRIL 27, 1928

FOREIGNERS

FOREIGNERS do not become good Canadians, said a rural dean in the Peace River country, in a letter read before the immigration committee of the House of Commons.

George McPhee, M.P. for Yorkton, did not allow this statement to go unchallenged. "It is a libel on my district to say that foreign born are not becoming good Canadians," he protested.

The member was right. Canada must have a certain amount of foreign immigration each year to develop the country. The number of British people coming to this country each year is not enough to give stimulus to expansive development.

Canada is making practically no effort to get immigrants from Europe. The railways have been prevented from carrying on immigration activities there. On the other hand, we are spending a great deal of money in Great Britain—not enough, but nevertheless a great deal. Yet British immigration is in the minority.

We cannot get a substantial flow of immigrants into Canada unless we invite selected citizens of European countries to come. Experience has proven that they have the qualities of good citizenship in them.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1928, immigration to Canada amounted to 151,537, an increase of 5 per cent. over the previous year, when it totaled 143,991.

In the meantime, business volume, agricultural wealth and individual prosperity have all improved. The increase in immigration of only five per cent. is tantamount to failure in our immigration activities for the year.

It is failure because the increase is not commensurate with the opportunity here. As E. W. Beatty told the committee:

"We are all, I think, impressed with the fact that Canada has made substantial progress in the last few years, but we think that progress can be expedited and even greater prosperity follow the admission of more people to this country. I share the views of the president of the National Railways and I agree with others that our ambition should be to admit, first from Great Britain and afterwards from the United States and selected Continental countries, men who are physically fit and able and willing to follow agricultural pursuits. If the figures for the past three years are approximately correct, that 80,000 per year was the net increase in our population other than from natural increase, and the extent of the country and its resources are considered, it cannot, I think, be said that we are admitting an adequate number of new settlers."

It is a failure also because our loss has been nearly as great as our gain. Figures tabled in the House of Commons show this:

"The exact expenditure upon immigration for the fiscal years ended March 31, of 1923 to 1927, is given by the Bureau of Statistics as $11,896,962.

"The net results are shown in the two following tables:

Immigrants into Canada:

1923	73,877
1924	148,560
1925	111,362
1926	96,064
1927	143,991
Total	573,864

"From Canada and Newfoundland to United States:

1923	117,011
1924	200,690
1925	100,895
1926	91,019
1927	81,506
Total	591,121

"It will be noted that the figures on emigration cover only those who have gone to the Untied States from Canada. The records of that country include immigrants from Newfoundland with Canadians, and of the former it is estimated that between 15,000 and 16,000 are numbered. Emigration from Canada to countries other than the United States is declared to have been heavy enough to offset the number of Newfoundlanders included in the United States record."—Ottawa despatch to the Mail and Empire, Toronto.

One reason our immigration work is a failure is because of the prevalence of loose talk about the "menace" of the foreigner.

HOPEFUL SIGNS IN CHINA

AFFAIRS in China continue to defy definition. Southern troops have resumed their victorious march to Peking which stopped last year at the Yangtze. It need not be inferred that, should they reach that objective, Chang Tso-lin will be finally defeated. He may still retire behind the Great Wall and continue to dominate Manchuria, especially if the Japanese remain unsatisfied that the nationalists continue sympathetic to Russia and unfavorable to themselves. Japan is plainly anxious for more friendly relations with both Russia and nationalistic China. But her first and vital concern is the security for her interests in Manchuria. And these, for the moment, are best assured under the reign of Chang Tso-lin.

These struggles, however, are but the noisy and perhaps deceiving features of the Chinese drama. There are other and more re-assuring signs. There has been a rapprochement between the North and the South and some semblance of common action in preparing the tariff, effective in 1929, as contemplated by the Washington Conference. To that extent the unity of purpose, which animates all China and which finds expression in a general demand for the abrogation of unequal treaties and the recovery of Chinese sovereignty, is fairly evident. Internally China presents the anomaly of a great people united, generally speaking, in their aims, but cruelly divided in their affiliations, and sectionally at war.

The news from Shanghai is more hopeful still. The concessions and settlements, where foreigners were immune from Chinese authority and answerable only to their own courts and consuls, have long been deeply resented by the Chinese people. Of these Shanghai was the most grievous offender. The municipal council of that city was practically "imperium 'in imperio'" and evidently equally indifferent to the protests of Chinese and the wishes of the British government. The obdurate attitude of the western Nationals in Shanghai last year neutralized the generous gestures of Sir Austin Chamberlain during the early months of 1927. It is not true, as so many Canadians assert, that the parks of the Shanghai Council contain notices forbidding entry to "Chinese and dogs." That is one of the amiable extravagances in which Chinese orators habitually indulge. But the parks were closed, generally speaking, to Chinese residents, and this and similar acts caused much bitterness.

Within the last few weeks, however, a most hopeful thing has happened. An agreement has been reached between the Municipal Council and the Chinese Rate Payers' Association, whereby their representatives are admitted to the Council, and the international settlement will now be governed by a council of five British, three Chinese, two American and two Japanese. The great significance of this will be best appreciated by those who know what a big friction area the Shanghai international settlement has long been.

It is fair to attribute this important concession to friendly offices which have been in progress in China during the past year. One of the most notable of these was the visit to China last year of Sir Frederick Whyte who, in the three months which he spent in the Far East, was an important influence in creating a better understanding between western and eastern people. He gained the entire confidence of China as a member of the British delegation at the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu in the summer. That confidence resulted in an invitation to return with them to their vexed land. He spent three months there. A few days ago he again landed at Quebec on a return journey to China. He expects to remain a year continuing the good offices of the Institute of Pacific Relations. The effect of such a visit can scarcely be over-estimated. Having no official status, he is not bound by its restrictions, while his wide experience in India and elsewhere, his personal charm and his sympathetic and comprehending attitude to Chinese aspirations, will go a long way to restore friendly relations between the West and the East. In the chaotic international conditions in the Far East at the present time there appears to be much greater scope for the friendly and unofficially intermediary than for consul or ambassador.

LITTLE LEARNED

THE theorists in the House of Commons banking committee have thrown up their hands in utter despair. They have called witnesses from here and there but have been able to get no support for their theory that there is something seriously wrong with our banking system. Their experience duplicates that of previous years when the banking and commerce committee has set out to analyze the results of the operations of the Canadian banking structure. No doubt Messrs. Woodsworth, Irvine and other members who are better bookworms than business men consider that some impassable obstruction lies in their path of a revision of our methods of currency issue and commercial banking. They are right; the obstruction is the good sense of the Canadian people, who may, as individuals, feel occasional pique at some isolated failure to get exactly what they want from their local bank, but who would not trade the serviceable and finished product of 111 years of Canadian banking experience for any synthetic structure that could be conceived by a dozen of the world's greatest economists sitting in solemn conference.

The members of the banking and commerce committee most dissatisfied with our present system have been given as free a hand as they wanted to conduct the current investigations. They have covered considerable ground. They have set out to show that the branch banking system dries up local development and concentrates financial power in Eastern financial centres; that the banks make an undue profit from their privilege of issuing banknotes and that the privilege should be reserved for the Dominion government; that Canada needs a central bank in order that credit shall be freer and more elastic; that some central authority should exercise control over credit in order to exercise a measure of control over prices. These at least were the high spots among the ideas upon which the inquiring members harped.

All were old ideas; all have been threshed out before; all have been answered but none, apparently, will for many years be answered to the general satisfaction of all.

On the question of the comparative value of branch banks and small local banks it has been brought out at the inquiry that small banks, as the American record demonstrates, have less strength for their depositors than our large Canadian banks and, across the line, fail by scores every year. It has also been pointed out by bankers giving evidence that the traveling superintendents and district supervisors of Canadian banks prevent the possibility of any district being overlooked in the allocation of credit. It may also be brought out that the process of moving money from one part of the country to another works both ways; it enables new communities with little established wealth to draw capital from other more prosperous centres, the head office of the bank being the channel of flow.

That the banks make an undue profit from issuing banknotes is assuredly no longer true and this is capable of mathematical proof. Banknote privilege supplies them with an easy source of till money which is now almost the primary advantage.

Canada already has the equivalent of a central bank in the Finance Act which permits the Minister of Finance to make advances to the banks against securities. The fact that the banks utilize this arrangement to such a small extent and for such limited periods is proof that a further extension of the plan is not necessary. There is no shortage of credit in Canada. There is money to meet all reasonable credit demands and were it desirable to increase loans more rapidly, Canadian banks could do so to a considerable extent without seriously impairing their cash resources.

The theory that prices should be controlled through control of credit has been frowned upon by many international economists and bankers. It is yet but a theory and it is best that Canada should permit other nations, that are more important factors in world prices than is this nation of but 9,000,000 people, to make the experiment.

Of course, any investigation that puts into the record a variety of opinions from responsible people is no waste of time. And perhaps it is better that the banking and commerce committee should spend its mornings on the banking inquiry than the time of the members of the House should be taken up for several afternoons with long dissertations from well inflated complainants.

A SIGNIFICANT APPOINTMENT

THE resignation of Dr. H. M. Tory from the presidency of the University of Alberta, in order to give his full time to the National Research Council of Canada is significant. The Research Council of Canada has been the Cinderella of government activities. It has long been obvious that a well-manned, well-administered research department could perform outstanding service in the development of our natural resources and the refinement of our products. Such a department should be the hand-maiden of the Trades and Commerce Department and should co-ordinate, if not actually control, the activities of others, like the Natural Resources Department, the Tariff Board and the Fuel Board. In the past it has failed to do so. The reason lay partly in the apathy of ministers and of parliament, and partly in the tenacity of deputy ministers and bureau chiefs who are always more anxious to increase their responsibilities (and their prestige) than to reduce them. The heads of the Council, too, have sometimes been more distinguished for their erudition in science than for their skill in influencing those in high office and communicating to them their own vision and enthusiasm.

Dr. Tory is uniquely equipped for this work. For twenty years he has been building up a great university in Alberta. He has been able to inspire the confidence of legislators and people, partly because of his ability to apply the resource and knowledge of science to the solution of practical farm problems. The selection and development of new cereals, the prevention of rust, the early maturing of legumes which do not ripen in northern latitudes, the study of frost resistance in grains, the reduction of the tar sands in northern rivers for road surfacing purposes, the overcoming of disintegration in concrete by alkaline action, and many other subjects, have long since been under investigation at Edmonton and have convinced the people of Alberta that science need not be the hobby of cloister pacers but may be made a source of wealth to the tiller of the soil.

Dr. Tory, too, has a gift of luminous speech. No man can portray the achievements of science more vividly to a popular audience than he, for he has in an extraordinary degree the power to articulate technical facts in common terms.

These qualities are particularly required at the present moment. Already parliament has greatly increased the bureau's endowment. Hon. James Malcolm has brought to his department an appreciation of its possibilities not possessed by all his predecessors. There remains for the people of Canada the duty of generously and enthusiastically supporting parliament, the minister and the new director in an enterprise fraught with infinite possibilities for the prosperity of Canada.

EDITORIAL NOTES

INCOME tax payments were in earlier this year. It pays to advertise.

• • •

PROTESTING against revelry on the Sabbath, London ministers suggest that funerals not be held on Sundays. Oh, for a Canadian Punch!

• • •

A LONDON, ONTARIO, paper quotes a speaker at the Rotary Club as saying: "The Winnipeg Grain Exchange is the heart of the wheat pool." The speaker made no such ridiculous statement. But perhaps this is why editors are gray-headed.

POST-scripts

AN EXAMPLE for all who lie abed amornings is the general manager of one of Canada's largest industrial companies. A member of The Financial Post staff who wished a few minutes with him recently was told by his secretary that it would be convenient at 9 o'clock "or earlier." And when the visitor arrived at 9 (not earlier), he found the executive speeding one visitor away while another waited. The debonair gentleman at the gate vouchsafed the information that his boss often reached the office at 8 o'clock "or earlier."

Most successful executives live with their jobs, although they may live in their offices only from about 9.45 until 4.30, with appropriate time off for luncheon. But non-attendance at offices makes it difficult for callers—perhaps intentionally so. Between waiting in outer offices for the earlier visitor to depart and missing the objective altogether, the man who sees busy men does not see many of them in a day's work. The few who, like the "9 o'clock or earlier" one and a number of others who for dietary or other reasons do not leave their offices for lunch, are popular with callers, who find that these peculiarities enable them to work in a few more calls per diem.

Comments

Remarkable Remarks by Interesting People

Gene Tunney: "If Shakespeare were alive to-day he would be a boxing fan."

Jack Dempsey: "No, I haven't had the pleasure of reading Shakespeare yet."

B. C. Forbes: "Capital used to be in the saddle. To-day it is Management. Next will it be Labor?"

Alvin E. Dodd: "Business is not a machine, composed of 'cogs' as some metaphors have it. It is a living, and changing, organism."

Sir Edward Kemp: "If we have reduced our tariff four times since the war we have reduced it in favor of the working people of some nation other than Canada."

Other People's Views

Russia and Germany

Toronto Globe: "In this country we may not understand the labyrinth of international relations and intrigue existing abroad as well as they do in Europe; we are not accustomed to dealing with it. But we may as well try to learn, for we have an important place to maintain in the British Commonwealth, and we are beginning to send diplomats abroad. Therefore, the associations between Germany and Russia are of vital interest to us, and if their compact is one of aggression against the Empire it is part of our business to know it. Russian tactics are well known. Germany is Russia's ally."

It Must Justify Itself

Halifax Herald.—The Financial Post is not satisfied with the Canadian Government Merchant Marine experiment: it pins its faith on private enterprise on the high seas.

"It is claimed for the C. G. M. M.," notes that paper, "that it is aiding in the development of Canadian trade. But the aid given is not worth the price; it does not justify the country in continuing each year to meet a deficit of half a million dollars or more in order to keep these ships in operation. Were these C. G. M. M. boats not in operation, private capital would be encouraged to expand the steamship services along various Canadian trade routes. They would give at least as good service, probably at lower cost, without running up a deficit for the taxpayers to pay."

To this the Post adds that "Canada might well put in a stop-loss order on its shipping business by selling its marine service to the highest bidder."

As we have said, "Public Ownership" as a political fetish is not good enough. If the system is in the interests of the country, well and good. If it is not, then it is not only the right but the duty of all to subject it to close scrutiny.

Public ownership of public utilities on land is one thing; public ownership of ships on the Seven Seas may be, and in the opinion of many is, undesirable. To subscribe to it simply because it is "Public Ownership" is to place small value on public intelligence.

Canadian affairs cannot be run according to political dogma—one way or the other. For our own part, we are not for "Public Ownership" as such, nor against it as such. Nova Scotians do not get down and worship anything of this sort. They desire to be shown. And they are more concerned with economic possibilities than with political nostrums. It is the attitude of the Nova Scotia people that "every tub must stand on its own bottom"—every policy must justify itself.

"Stop Me If You've Heard This One"

The applicant for a job walked into the office of the manager of the side show. "I see," he said, "you are looking for a new Beefo. I'm your man. I can eat two geese at one sitting and a pound or two of raw steak on the side."

"Can you do that three or four times a day?" asked the manager.

"Yes, sir."

"Well then you're hired. Your hours are from 8 in the morning to 11 at night."

The job-hunter protested. "But what about time off for meals."

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TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA

O. E. Smith Proves That Success Awaits Alert Maritimers

Was First to Import Tea to Canada Direct from Growers in Far East — Heads Big Tea House and Moirs as Well

By WILLIAM J. McNULTY

Is it necessary to travel afar to win material success?

Illustration of the negative side of this query is forcefully provided by O. E. Smith, of Halifax, N.S.

Mr. Smith was born and reared at Port Hood, N.S., which is on Cape Breton Island. His father was a general merchant at Port Hood for many years. When at the threshold of maturity, Smith went to Halifax to take a commercial course. After a year in Halifax, he returned to Port Hood to await an opportunity to start on his climb to economic achievement.

Half Century With Morse

This chance came in the form of an offer of a job in the office of J. E. Morse, tea blender, of Halifax. Mr. Morse was functioning on a small scale, and the duty of the young man was to look after the bookkeeping. He had also to study the shipping activities.

So, O. E. Smith became linked with J. E. Morse as a junior employee. That was a half century ago.

To-day, O. E. Smith is the president and general manager of J. E. Morse & Company, tea blenders, one of the most important tea blending units in Canada. He has not only retained his connection with the firm that furnished his first employment, but has acquired complete ownership of this concern.

Is President of Moirs

His other activities include the presidency of Moirs Ltd., Halifax, one of the leading confectionery and bakery companies of Canada, directorship in the Maritime Telephone & Telegraph Company, of which he has also been president; a directorship in the Trinidad Telephone & Telegraph Company operating on the island of Trinidad, and connections with numerous banking, public utility, etc., institutions of Nova Scotia.

When young Smith joined the staff of J. E. Morse, the veteran tea blender was endeavoring to gain a foothold in Canada. It was a difficult struggle. All the tea was imported from London. This involved transportation from the growing countries such as China, India, Ceylon, etc., to the British metropolis and thence shipment to Canada.

O. E. Smith was not satisfied with this circuitous movement. He proposed that J. E. Morse import the tea directly from the far east, and save the cost of moving the tea to England and thence to Canada.

Bought Interest in Business

However, it was not until he bought an interest in the business, and it became J. E. Morse & Company (with Mr. Smith as the company), that his suggestion to import directly from the tea growers bore fruit. It was a very revolutionary idea, and Mr. Morse hesitated to give his approval of the project. Since the pioneer consumption of tea in Canada, the shipments had always been from London.

However, with his interest in the firm acquired by dint of rigid economy, Mr. Smith was far more important than he had been as only an employee. He started with Mr. Morse at $6 per week and, out of this, he had to pay his board and buy wearing apparel. And yet, he managed to save something each year. In later years he found it possible to save $300 annually, because of increases to his salary. These boosts had been granted because of the progress the firm had been making, and because of the intensive work of the young bookkeeper. Not only had he been successful in the accounting phase, but he had manifested keen interest in the sales and manufacturing features of the business.

Studied Tea Transportation

When Mr. Smith proposed that he buy his way into partnership, Mr. Morse agreed. The tea blender had begun to lean on his young associate and welcomed the increased interest.

Mr. Smith made a thorough study of tea transportation and decided it was essential that this cost be reduced. In other words, the tea had to be brought to Halifax direct from the growers instead of being purchased from brokers in London.

Mr. Smith convinced Mr. Morse that it would be advisable for the junior partner to visit the tea growers, and arrange for the pioneer shipments of tea to Canada. The junior partner left Halifax for the Far East and made stops in all the tea growing sections of India, Ceylon and China. He made a study of tea growing conditions and of the varied kinds of tea, and mapped out transportation plans.

He was away from Halifax for six months. In that time he arranged for supplies of tea directly from the growers. He also arranged for the shipment of the first purchase to Halifax. The tea growers looked on him rather wonderingly at first. Halifax and Canada were entirely new to them. London was all they knew. However, the final arrangements were made, and the first steamer load of tea docked at Halifax, for J. E. Morse & Company, soon after the return of O. E. Smith. Thus, the movement of the tea from the tea growing lands to Canada was originated.

It was in the nature of an experiment, but was at once assured of permanency by the saving made on that first shipment, which was from India.

Became Sole Owner

J. E. Morse was growing old and was anxious to be relieved of all business cares. He proposed that Mr. Smith become the sole owner, and the latter assented. Again, the value of his economy came to the fore, and he acquired 100 per cent. control of J. E. Morse & Company.

Not content with his first trip to India, Mr. Smith, on buying out the interest of the founder, went again to the Far East and completed arrangements for regular shipments of tea from Colombo, Calcutta, etc. Steamers were chartered, and loaded with the tea, for the Morse plant.

In the intervening years, a regular steamship service has been maintained between Indian ports and Halifax. Other tea growing companies of Canada have followed the lead of J. E. Morse & Company, and are importing their tea directly from the growers, steamers being chartered for these long voyages. Tea shipments have been brought direct from India, Ceylon and China, to other ports of Canada than Halifax, for instance, St. John, Quebec and Montreal, but Halifax remains at the top of the heap. This applies not only in tea importation but in blending.

Now Head of Moirs

When Moirs Ltd., one of the oldest confectionery, cake, bread, etc., manufacturing companies in America, was felt to be in need of reorganization two years ago, O. E. Smith headed the reorganizing movement. Recently Moirs Ltd. added a new building of nine stories to its plant at Halifax, and increased its production pro rata.

Mr. Smith has not confined his activities to his manufacturing and financial interests. He has manifested keen interest in an institution for crippled children in Halifax, and in the Halifax Y.M.C.A. He has served as president of both and has engineered fund drives in behalf of each, including campaigns aiming at the construction of both buildings. He has been particularly interested in the hospital for invalid children.

Is Keen on Economy

To one factor Mr. Smith attributes most of his success. It is the propensity for saving. He recommends economy above all else. It was the saving of what he could from his salary as a bookkeeper that gave him his real start. He resolved while attending business school in Halifax, to deny himself many luxuries. His ambition was to save enough to buy his way into some business. On joining the Morse staff he became convinced there was a great future in tea blending, and was more determined than ever to save enough to purchase an interest.

The lack of saving habit is one of the worst evils of this age, in the opinion of O. E. Smith. There is no substitute for saving in his opinion. He suggests that more of the young people of this era contract the habit and stay aloof from extravagance. He sees a successful future for any aggressive young man or woman in the home land who expends the same energy and initiative at home as they would elsewhere. But one cardinal principle of success is economy. The practice of putting something away for a rainy day, he sponsors heartily.

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12,500 Shares of Common Stock (without nominal or par value)

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President and Manager of D. G. Loomis & Sons, Contractors.
MATHEW CABOT LODGE, Engineer

Information regarding Heat Exchange Apparatus Limited may be obtained from
Commonwealth Securities Co.
Suite 307, Bank of Toronto Building, MONTREAL

Reward for Dead Bandits But Nothing for Live Ones

Canadian banks pay $5,000 apiece for bandits, dead or alive, and have not been criticized for their offer of such a reward. But Texas bankers have been under fire for offering $5,000 for dead bandits. Last week President W. M. Massie of the Texas Bankers' Association, and vice-president of the Fort Worth (Tex.) National, made a strong defence of the Texas plan of paying heavy rewards for the killing of bandits while engaged in bank hold-ups, or afterwards, if resisting capture. He said, among other things:

"So late as 1925, the majority of attempts to rob banks in Texas were made at night and the typical bank robber was the skilled cracksman who worked quietly and secretly and usually fled without violence when discovered. The cracksman was not a killer. He was a criminal, but he was also a craftsman—sometimes almost an artist—and both his reputation with his fellow-craftsmen and his safety demanded that he make a clean getaway. As a skilled operator, he was not only a man of mark in the underworld, but a marked man in police circles. Observed in action, he was fairly certain to be identified, either at once or from descriptions sent over the country. Therefore a 'job' that involved a fight was a 'botched job' to him, a blot on his record and an imperative reason for ceasing his activities and going into hiding.

"But a new type of bank robber appeared. He was younger, bolder, more ruthless and far more dangerous than the cracksman. Indeed, this new robber was deadly. Without skill or patience, he depended for success upon surprise and firearms, entering banks in the daytime, securing his loot by threatening the lives of bank employees and customers and bluffing or shooting his way out before effective obstruction could be offered to his flight. He was usually keyed up to his task by 'dope', and once he entered upon it, nothing but death could stop him; nor did he hesitate to deal death on encountering resistance, or even a show of resistance."

After outlining the growth in daylight bank banditry, as a result of the rise of this type of criminal, Mr. Massie said:

"Facing the situation which I have hastily sketched, the Texas Bankers' Association, in November of last year, adopted the policy of paying a reward of $5,000 for each bank robber killed while robbing a Texas bank. Its announcements emphasized that not one cent would be paid for a live robber—the precise language was 'not one cent for a hundred live ones.' The reason for this, as stated in the announcement, was that live robbers 'rarely are identified, more rarely convicted and most rarely kept in the penitentiary when sent there.' The reward was made large to insure general interest and because the risk incurred in going after bank robbers is large. The association has cheerfully paid it on several occasions, and will continue to pay it as often as genuine cases are brought to its attention.

"The Texas Bankers' Association is primarily concerned with protecting its own members, but in making war on bandits, it is necessarily protecting also the peace and prosperity of the 1,200 communities served by these members.

"We have had to deal with the lowest and most vicious type of criminal and with a crime wave of such magnitude that it threatened to throw into disorder a credit machinery of vital importance to the largest state in the Union. We have sought to deal with this criminal and this crime wave, in the only way which appeared to be practical, without infringing upon the rights of anyone else or going beyond our own rights. The results thus far are decidedly encouraging."

Morrow and Bickell on Commerce Bank Board

Appointment of J. P. Bickell and George A. Morrow, O.B.E., as directors of The Canadian Bank of Commerce has just been announced by S. H. Logan, general manager of the bank.

Mr. Bickell has for many years been closely associated with the mining industry in his capacity of president of McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd., Castle-Trethewey Mines, Ltd., and director of the Ontario Mining Association. He has also played a prominent part in other fields of business activity and is president of Eastern Theatres, Ltd., Hamilton United Theatres, Ltd., and the Blue Diamond Coal Co., vice-president of Famous Players Canadian Corporation, director of the St. Mary's Cement Co., Ltd., and the National Cement Co., Ltd., and a member of the well-known New York brokerage firm of Thomson and McKinnon.

Mr. Morrow has figured prominently in Canadian financial and insurance circles and is president of the Imperial Life Assurance Co., of which he was a director for many years. He is also vice-president of the Western Assurance Co., the British American Assurance Co., Dominion Securities Corporation and the Burlington Steel Co., and is vice-president and managing director of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Co.

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Copy of the Plan and Agreement may be secured upon application to J. P. Morgan & Co., or to the Secretary of the Committee, Wm. J. Deegan, 253 Broadway, New York City.

By the Committee:
Clarence H. Mackay
Frank L. Polk
Charles H. Sabin
Lewis L. Clarke
F. G. Osler

WHAT CLIENTS SAY ABOUT
STERLING APPRAISALS

The following is an extract from a letter written by one of our *Clients for whom we have recently made appraisals:—

"It was a most complete survey in every particelar in which the most minute details were recorded. The finished report is gotten out in a high-class style, which also speaks volumes for your firm. You are well named 'Sterling.'

"The courteous and quiet way in which your staff did their work and with the least interruption to our employees was also appreciated."

*Name on request.

Correspondence invited from interested parties.

Sterling Appraisal Co., Limited
9 Wellington East, Toronto Phone Elgin 5244

Background of Business

Weekly Review of Canadian Conditions

CONDUCTED BY JOHN E. LANGDON

Spring Activities Prove Tonic to Business Generally
Country's Prosperity Indicated by Larger Imports
New Building in April Establishes All Time Record
Automobile Industry Rapidly Regaining 1927 Level
Labor Situation Continues Good in All Provinces

COMMENCEMENT of spring activities throughout the Dominion has proven a tonic to business in general. The past three months have been more or less devoted to an overhauling in the major lines of industries, following the moderate setback in the last half of 1927, and conditions are now shaping up for better than average summer and fall business.

Reports received from the various large industrial centres are uniformly optimistic. Most of them state that local industries are busily engaged and that new business in sight promises to keep plant operations up to capacity.

A few large developments are being held up temporarily, but not on account of lack of capital. Money continues to be plentiful for both established and new enterprises. While bank loans have been steadily increasing, savings have also been on the gain so that the ratio between the two items remains unchanged. Loans to brokers have been tightened up on account of the heavy volume of speculation, but credit for commercial purposes remains easy.

Imports Feature Trade

Imports for the first quarter of the current year, and particularly for March, would indicate that domestic consumption and demand for materials for further manufacture, are on the upgrade. For some time the rapid increase in importations has featured the country's trade and while excess of exports over imports has declined, it is considered a favorable sign of the internal prosperity of the Dominion.

Although exports have not advanced at the same rate as imports, there has been a steady increase in foreign demand for Canadian made products.

Government returns for the first three months this year show total imports of $285,967,999, as compared with exports of $278,104,239. In the corresponding quarter of last year exports amounted to $268,233,406 and imports $264,129,463. These returns further show that duty collected by the Government this year totals $44,306,589, an increase of about 10 per cent. over the figures for the first quarter of 1927.

Record Building Year

Along with the trade returns, there are a number of other indices to show that internal conditions are prosperous. Construction contracts awarded in April, for example, amounted to $56,345,800, this being the largest total for any month ever recorded except for the month of May, 1926, when $57,139,700 worth of new work was contracted.

Accumulative contracts awarded for the first four months of the year, according to MacLean Building Reports, is surprisingly large as compared with previous years. It now stands at $125,647,000. Of this total British Columbia accounts for $11,694,000; Prairie Provinces, $12,385,000; Ontario, $50,282,000; Quebec, $48,199,000; and Maritime Provinces, $3,185,000. Thus it will be seen that the volume of new work undertaken this year has been uniformly distributed.

Furthermore, during the past month $116,962,300 was the total of contemplated work for the Dominion. This total is the largest ever recorded for any month without exception. Naturally all this "bullish" news on the construction industry has had a beneficial influence on allied lines, such as iron and steel, cement, paint and varnish, etc.

The iron and steel industry has probably shown the greatest direct benefit, production of both products have shown a substantial increase this year, which would have been even larger had the automobile industry been operating under better conditions.

Automobile Industry Gains

Complete returns for the March automobile output, show an outturn of 17,478 units. This represented an increase of 39 per cent. in number over February's production, but is still somewhat below the corresponding figures for 1927.

As pointed out last week, the general expectation was that production would show a more marked increase, but on account of an industrial dispute, plant operations were hindered. Eliminating this factor, however, the showing made in March clearly indicates that the automobile industry is back to a level comparable to that before the introduction of new models late last summer.

For the three months ended March last, the cumulative production numbered 38,445 cars, as compared with 57,281 in the first quarter of 1928. The lower number reported for 1928 was due to the fact that the output of the Ford plant was very much restricted during the period; resumption of operations by this company in March tended to restore the industrial production figures to levels comparable with those attained last year.

Larger Freight Movement

Revenue freight loadings continue to show an appreciable increase from week to week, those for the week ended April 21 being higher than last year. So far this year there have only been declines in loadings in four weeks. This is a much better showing than in the corresponding period of 1927.

Since the beginning of the year car loadings have aggregated 995,840, compared with 963,551 and 879,114 in the corresponding period of 1927 and 1926. Much of the increase this year is attributable to loadings of grain and grain products, but such divisions as coke, pulp and paper, other forest products, ore, merchandise and miscellaneous, also have shown an improvement. Livestock, coal, lumber and pulpwood loadings are still slightly below last year's figures.

More Labor Employed

Employment at the beginning of April showed a slight decline, which was somewhat smaller than that noted on the same date a year ago and considerably less extensive than the reductions indicated in the spring of earlier years. Moreover, the situation continued decidedly better than on April 1 of any other year since 1920. The Bureau of Statistics index now stands at 101.1, as compared with 96.2 and 91.4 on April 1, 1927 and 1926, respectively.

The most outstanding changes in employment were the heavy seasonal losses in logging, where the staffs were reduced by nearly 17,000, and the pronounced advances in manufactures and construction. Transportation, trade, services and communication also recorded improvement.

Further analysis of the report shows that the Maritimes and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia reported heightened activity, while curtailment was registered in Quebec and Ontario.

Wheat and Flour Movement Overseas Continues Briskly

Movement of wheat and wheat flour from Canada to overseas markets continues briskly, returns for March showing an appreciable advance over those of the corresponding month last year.

According to returns compiled by the department of trade and commerce 18,655,258 million bushels of wheat, valued at $24,473,654, and 1,141,896 bbls. of wheat flour, worth $5,677,983, were exported during March. For the eight months of the crop year ended with March last, 195,539,137 bushels of wheat and 6,871,696 bbls. of flour, valued at $252,500,097 and $43,487,802, respectively, were shipped.

Records for the eight months ended March, 1927, show a total movement of 179,902,736 bushels of wheat and 6,732,247 barrels of flour. Thus for the eight-month period just ended there was an increase in wheat shipments of about 16,000,000 bushels and of 150,000 barrels of flour.

Seeding in Saskatchewan Now General in All Areas

According to telegraphic reports received by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, work on the land started in the majority of districts last week and seeding has started on the higher and lighter lands. In the east central district poor progress was made, while along the southern border reports of good progress come from such points as Carievale, Bengough, Lafleche, Kincaid and Cadillac.

The weather during the past week has been dry, and the low, wet spots are rapidly drying up. It is anticipated that seeding will be general in practically all parts of the province early this week. The land is reported in good condition. There appears to be a sufficient supply of seed in most districts. Fall rye and sweet clover have come through the winter in fairly good condition with only a few complaints of winter killing. Live stock are in fairly good condition and pastures are coming slowly. Only a few report a shortage of feed. Roads are fair to good with a few rough spots and a few wet places.

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled Weekly by The Financial Post

	Latest This Year	Latest Last Year	Cumulative for Year This Year	Cumulative for Year Last Year
		Weekly		
Car Loadings (Apr. 21)	40,600	39,961	995,840	963,551
Stock Price Index (Traders—April 26)	390.4	150.00	......	......
C.P.R. Gross Earnings (April 21)	$ 3,505,000	$ 3,240,000	$ 56,578,000	$ 51,882,000
C.N.R. Gross Earnings (April 21)	$ 4,524,304	$ 4,338,393	$ 72,963,491	$ 68,852,155
Production—		Monthly		
Pig Iron, tons (March)	78,390	75,637	208,087	178,049
Steel, tons (March)	118,258	107,351	301,373	221,552
Newsprint, cwt. (Feb.)	189,822	151,986	377,671	313,710
Automobiles (Mar.)	17,478	23,250	38,445	56,654
Boots and shoes, pr. (Feb.)	1,665,304	1,510,942	3,148,218	2,918,105
Flour, bbls. (Feb.)	1,464,426	1,231,000	3,043,210	2,727,000
Construction—				
Building Permits (March)	$ 14,916,247	$ 11,713,640	$ 32,952,256	$ 25,028,353
Contracts (Apr.)	56,345,800	38,582,300	125,647,100	92,336,700
Labor—				
Employment Index (Apr.)	101.1	96.2	......	......
Trade (March)—				
Imports	$ 120,454,685	$ 110,617,177	$ 285,967,999	$ 264,129,463
Exports	$ 106,974,564	$ 105,605,107	$ 278,104,239	$ 268,233,406
Imports of Key Products—(Feb.)				
Rubber, lbs.	5,718,787	5,869,000	10,848,149	10,205,000
Cotton, lbs.	11,853,884	12,278,000	31,488,552	21,278,207
Sugar, cwt.	654,654	619,755	1,019,481	1,266,443
Petroleum, gal.	47,809,864	31,052,000	106,310,914	52,222,000
Coal, tons	1,234,286	1,706,237	2,458,074	3,269,283
Exports of Key Products—(Feb.)				
Newsprint, cwt.	3,668,288	3,895,712	6,817,614	6,742,286
Automobiles, No.	2,628	5,321	6,130	12,801
Wheat, bush. (Mar.)	18,655,258	16,394,879	52,227,582	40,387,618
Wheat flour, bbls.	1,141,896	1,028,813	2,675,630	2,551,293
Electric Power—Output—				
M. Kilowatt hours (Feb.)	1,278,892	1,065,850	2,591,774	2,197,062
Population—				
Emigration (Feb.)	4,119	4,555	9,754	9,964
Immigration (Jan.)	3,962	4,164	3,962	4,164
Finance—				
Failures, No. (Feb.)	188	143	385	334
Failures, Liabilities (Feb.)	$ 2,378,311	$ 2,087,652	$ 5,189,729	$ 4,712,944
Bank Debits (Feb.)	$3,101,985,416	$2,295,076,945	$6,501,096,452	$4,911,907,573
Bond Sales (Mar.)	$ 15,728,244	$ 27,326,463	$ 70,298,455	$ 97,330,999
Insurance Sales (March)	$ 44,823,000	$ 42,883,000	$ 132,055,000	$ 115,394,000
Wholesale Prices (1913-100)—				
General Index (Mar.)	152.8	149.1	......	......
Iron	141.7	144.6	......	......
Cotton, raw	157.9	114.4	......	......
Grains	169.9	160.0	......	......
Cattle	146.8	110.2	......	......
Rubber	46.8	65.3	......	......

Business Conditions in United States

Dollar volume of trade in the United States during the week ended April 21, as measured by figures covering check payments, showed practically no change from the preceding week, but was higher than a year ago, according to the weekly statement of the department of commerce. The general level of wholesale prices averaged higher than in either the previous week or the corresponding week of last year, reaching a point only slightly below the 1926 average. The price of cotton showed no change from the previous week, but was higher than last year, while iron and steel prices showed declines from both prior comparative periods. Prices of copper and wheat averaged higher than a year ago.

Loans and discounts of Federal reserve member banks showed practically no change from the previous week but were higher than a year ago. The Federal reserve ratio averaged higher than in the previous week but was lower than in the same week of last year. Loans to brokers and dealers by Federal reserve member banks in New York City reached a new high record. The index of stock prices receded slightly from the high record of the preceding week, while bond prices showed a fractional decline. Call-money rates averaged lower than in the previous week, but were higher than a year ago, while rates on time money averaged higher than in either prior period.

Output of bituminous coal during the week ended April 14 was higher than in the preceding week, but lower than a year ago. Lumber production, although lower than in the previous week, was substantially greater than in the corresponding period of 1927. The production of bee-hive coke showed a decline from the previous week, and was only about half as large as in the corresponding week of last year. Receipts of wheat at primary markets were higher than in the preceding week, making an increase also over the same period of 1927. Receipts of cattle were lower than a year ago, while hog receipts showed an increase.

WEEKLY BUSINESS INDICATORS
(Average 1923-25=100)

	1928 Apr. 14	1927 Apr. 16
Bituminous-coal production	76.1	82.1
Lumber production	102.3	97.3
Beehive-coke production	37.1	71.8
Petroleum production (daily av.)	114.4	117.8
Freight car loadings	....	99.8
Bldg. contracts 37 states, (daily av.)	155.2	145.6
Wheat receipts	56.3	37.5
Cotton receipts	59.6	69.6
Cattle receipts	70.3	79.4
Hog receipts	67.9	61.9
Price No. 2 wheat	123.2	93.0
Price cotton middling	75.4	53.3
Price iron and steel composite	86.4	88.9
Copper, electrolytic, price	101.4	92.8
Fisher's price index (1926-100)	98.9	92.5
Bank loans and discounts, total	126.1	114.8
Debits to individual accounts	120.0	115.6
Interest rates, call money	130.3	109.1
Business failures	102.7	114.5
Stock prices	199.7	159.7
Bond prices	110.8	108.7
Interest rates, time money	111.4	100.0
Federal reserve ratio	92.4	101.7

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C. P. ROBERTS, C.A.
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G. S. HOLMESTED
Trustee in Bankruptcy Proceedings
Offices: McKinnon Bldg., Toronto

ALL THE HELP YOU CAN USE IS AT YOUR ELBOW, *and*

Unemployment Grows Less

CAPITAL and Labor owe a joint debt to the telephone. In the days when there was no Long Distance a hundred jobs might be waiting for carpenters in Toronto, and a hundred carpenters might be out of work at Three Rivers; but days, perhaps weeks, would elapse before the men could be brought to the job.

Not so, now. The whole labor market is no further away from the employer than the tidy black instrument which stands at his elbow on his desk. No need to write letters and wait for replies. The wise employer wastes no time meeting an emergency demand for more men in his plant.

He calls Long Distance.

Wherever the employer may be, no matter where the supply of labor which he urgently needs may be located; he can have the whole situation spread before him in the time it would take to dictate a letter and have it written. On Long Distance he can ask questions and obtain immediate replies. He can issue instructions and know they are understood and will be carried out. Long Distance eliminates guesswork in the labor market.

It is the constant effort of The Bell Telephone Company to eliminate guesswork from telephoning. Its vast organization is planning to-day for calls which will not be made for years to come. The telephone marches ahead of industry, alert to meet emergency conditions.

Peak load to-day may be low register next week; but whatever happens—the telephone will be ready.

With the exception of the two great railroad systems, The Bell Telephone Company's annual payroll is the largest in Canada, totalling $17,600,000.

W. J. CAIRNS
Manager

-65

New Issue

10,000 Shares
THAYERS, LIMITED
Distributors of Petroleum Products
(ONTARIO CHARTER)
First Preference Shares
(NO PAR VALUE)

The First Preference Shares will be fully-paid and non-assessable; carry fixed cumulative preferential dividends at the rate of Th One-Half Dollars ($3.50) per share per annum payable quarterly on the 1st of January, April, July and October in each year by c at par at any branch in Canada of the Company's bankers; are preferred as to dividends and assets over other classes of shares are redeemable by purchase in the open market at the lowest available price, not exceeding the redemption price, or upon thirty days previous notice on any dividend date at $55.00 per share and accrued dividends; are convertible whether previously called for redemption or not on or before April 1st, 1931, at holder's option into no par value common shares at the rate of three shares of common for each two preference shares. Preference shareholders are entitled to one vote for each preference share held.

The company is to set aside annually a sinking fund of 15% of its net earnings in the previous year after providing for the current year's cumulative dividends on outstanding first preference shares. The sinking fund is to be used in the redemption by purchase or call of first preference shares.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR: The Canada Trust Company, Toronto.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	To be issued
First Preference Stock (without nominal or par value)	20,000 shs.	10,000 shs.
Second Preference Stock (without nominal or par value)	50 shs.	50 shs.
Common Stock (without nominal or par value)	100,000 shs.	50,000 shs.

(Sufficient common shares without nominal or par value are to be reserved for conversion of First Preference shares from time to time outstanding.)

For detailed information, we refer to the letter dated April 20th, 1928, from Mr. J. L. Thayer, President of Thayers, Limited, from which as well as other reports submitted to us, we summarize as follows:

The Company : Thayers, Limited, organized under Ontario Charter is acquiring all the business, undertaking and assets except certain farm properties, of J. L. Thayer & Son Limited, London, Ontario, and is acquiring free of all encumbrances and debts the physical assets, businesses and undertakings of the gasoline and oil service businesses of Coate's Supplies and Agencies, Limited, Chatham; The White Star Oil Company, Oakville; George H. Mason, Ingersoll, and W. B. McPherson, Chatham, Ontario.

Business: The Company is engaged in the wholesale and retail distribution of gasoline, kerosene and lubricating and fuel oils through its chain of storage and service stations throughout Western Ontario. The Company's stations serve Provincial Highway No. 3 between Windsor and Buffalo and Provincial Highway No. 2, between Windsor and Toronto. It is the intention to expand further in the districts now served and, as the opportunity warrants, to extend the system throughout the more densely populated sections of Ontario. The combined volume of gasoline and kerosene handled by the constituent businesses last year was 3,136,824 gallons and it is estimated that the volume for the coming year will exceed 5,000,000 gallons. Last year the above businesses served a total of over one hundred and seventy pumps.

Earnings: As appears by certificate of Messrs. Thorne, Mulholland, Howson & McPherson, Chartered Accountants, Toronto.

The consolidated net earnings of the combined businesses for the year ending December 31st, 1927, before providing for depreciation and Federal income tax, amounted to $102,196.47

The net earnings for the same period after providing for depreciation, but before provision for Federal income tax, amounted to $87,505.47

Which is at the rate of 2½ times the First Preference Stock dividend requirements.

Earnings for the present fiscal year after allowing for depreciation, are estimated at $175,000, being 5 times dividend requirements on First Preference Shares presently to be issued and after allowing for dividend requirements on such First Preference stock, is equal to $2.80 per share on the presently outstanding common.

Conversion: The First Preference Shares are convertible at holder's option down to and including, but not after, April 1st, 1931, on surrender of certificates to the Transfer Agent, into common shares without nominal or par value at the rate of three common shares for each two First Preference Shares. The right to convert is exercisable notwithstanding that the shares to be converted have been called for redemption.

General: It is doubtful if any business has shown greater development over the last five years than the business of distributing gasoline and oils and kindred lines. It is expected that the next five years will show fully as great a growth as the past. Considering the tremendous increase in the use of motor cars, the general improvement in highways throughout the Province and the continued development of tourist traffic, this expectation would appear to be justified and the future of this company should be exceptionally bright.

Management and Control: The Company will be under the management and control of Messrs. J. L. Thayer and Leonard Thayer and their associates who have successfully developed the business of J. L. Thayer & Son, Limited.

We have purchased and offer the above shares when, as and if issued and received by us, subject to approval of all legal details by Messrs. Long & Daly, Toronto.

PRICE: $50 per share and accrued dividend at the rate of 7%.
Plus a bonus of one-half share of common stock with every $100 invested.
Fractional shares of common stock will be adjusted at $15 per share.

Application will be made in due course for listing of the First Preference and Common Shares of the Company on the unlisted department of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Gairdner & Company, Limited
312 Bay Street, Toronto 2
TELEPHONE: ELGIN 2301

Stewart, Scully Company, Limited
1004 Royal Bank Building, Toronto 2
ELGIN 8333-4

April, 1928.

The statements contained herein are based upon information which we believe to be reliable although we cannot guarantee their accuracy.

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Pulp & Paper

NET EARNINGS OF PRICE BROS. 2.88 ON COMMON

Good Position Attributed to High Earnings at Riverbend

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Increased earnings from its Riverbend mill are responsible for the increased earnings shown by Price Bros. and Company for the year ending February 29, 1928. Earnings per share on the common stock outstanding amounted to $2.88 as against $2.72 a year ago. The stock has a par value of $100.

The company's balance sheet reflects some important changes due to plant expansion, with very substantial increases in both current assets and liabilities and a slightly lower working capital.

During the year, the company sold a part of its holding in the Quebec Development Company, thus creating a new item, capital surplus. Purchase was also made of a half interest in the Quebec Pulp and Paper Corporation and a substantial interest in the Donnacona Paper Company.

Income Figures Compared

The profit and loss figures for the past two years are as follows:

	1927-28	1926-27
Net profit	$4,079,574	$4,063,211
Less:		
Interest	887,880	905,368
Depreciation	1,508,965	1,541,263
Net earn.	1,682,809	1,616,580
Less:		
Pfd. divs.	455,000	455,000
Com. divs.	853,664	853,664
Surplus	374,145	307,916
Add prev. surp.	2,229,911	1,921,995
Total surp.	$2,604,056	$2,229,911
P. & L. bal.	$2,604,056	$2,229,911
Earn. on com.	2.88%	2.72%

Working Capital Position

	1928	1927
Curr. assets	$13,844,280	$9,376,561
Curr. liabs.	9,623,005	4,326,845
Work. cap.	$4,221,275	$5,049,716

The balance sheet shows increase in total assets of $10,000,000, that item now standing at $85,353,000. This increase is due to an increase of some $2,000,000 in inventories; to $5,000,000 representing cash in the hands of trustee for the bond holders, of which nearly $4,000,000 is available for completion of the Riverbend mill expansion; and a new item of $3,500,000, added to current assets, in the form of a secured demand loan. The company's fixed assets are carried at $62,537,000, which is slightly lower than last year's figure.

Holdings Sold

On the liabilities side there is the new item, capital surplus, amounting to $3,562,000 representing the results of the sale of part of the company's holding in the Quebec Development Company. Current liabilities are higher by over $5,000,000, due to increases in company's loans. Other items remain substantially the same.

In his remarks to the shareholders, the president, J. H. Price, refers to the company's activities as follows:

"The construction work in connection with the doubling of the capacity of your company's paper mill at Riverbend is proceeding satisfactorily and it is expected to be completed by the end of the current year.

"During the year under review the returns from the lumber branch of the business again showed satisfactory profits with practically no stock on hand.

Output Curtailed

"As forecast in the last annual report, the demand for newsprint paper has called for a continued curtailment in output and the earnings for the year under report would reflect this, but for the increased earnings of the Riverbend mill.

"During the year under report the trustee for the bondholders, with the consent of your directors, disposed of that part of the company's holding in the Quebec Development Company, Limited, which was held by the trustee as collateral security under the trust deed securing the bonds, and the item capital surplus appearing in the balance sheet is an outcome of this transaction which you will be asked to ratify at the annual general meeting. It is expected that the final realization of your company's interest in the Quebec Development Company, Limited, will be of further material benefit to the shareholders.

New Acquisitions

"Your directors have purchased for your company a half interest in the Quebec Pulp & Paper Corporation, as well as a substantial interest in the Donnacona Paper Company, Limited, and have taken over the management of the latter company."

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Alpines, Vines, Roses

4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5
Nurseries 260 Acres
CLARKSON, ONT.

Set 25,000,000 Forest Acres Aside

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — British Columbia will soon have 25,000,000 acres of forest land held in reserve for the perpetuation of its timber supply, according to Premier J. D. MacLean, who says that it is the policy of his government to enable the lumber industry to continue on its present basis of production forever.

In order to provide funds to properly care for the timber reserves, in which cutting will be forbidden for a term of years, a fund has been established equal to 3 per cent. of the revenue obtained from royalties and stumpage, or about $100,000 yearly.

ABITIBI PAPER ISSUES STOCK TO RE-FINANCE

$16,000,000 Preferred Offered to Refund Subsidiaries' Securities

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The first public financing of Abitibi Power and Paper Company since its acquisition of Spanish River, is in the form of a $16,000,000, 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock issue being offered by an investment house syndicate at $102 per share.

The company now operates six distinct units with a daily capacity of 2,160 tons of newsprint. In addition to its own properties, the subsidiaries include Fort William Power Company which owns and operates the Fort William Paper Company; the Ste. Anne Paper Company, owning a new two-machine mill on the north bank of the St. Lawrence below Quebec City; the Manitoba Paper Company, a new property operating a mill at Pine Falls about 60 miles from Winnipeg; Murray Bay Paper Company, another new paper mill at Murray Bay; and the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company which operates mills at Sault Ste. Marie, Espanola and Sturgeon Falls.

Retire Funded Debt

The entire issue is to be used to retire the funded indebtedness and preferred stocks of the various subsidiary companies, in order to effect a saving in annual interest and dividend requirements. Details of the issue are as follows:

$16,000,000
ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY
6% Cumulative Preferred Stock.
Par Value $100.

Capitalization:

	Authorized	Outstanding
Funded debt	$........	$49,846,615
Preferred stock (subsidiaries)	....	2,748,500
7% cum. preferred ..	1,000,000	1,000,000
6% cum. preferred ..	50,000,000	25,060,883
Common stock (n.p.v.)	1,500,000 shares	978,040 shares

Company: Operates six units engaged in the manufacture of newsprint paper and associated products with an annual capacity of 650,000 tons. Total wood reserves—50,000,000 cords; developed water powers, 200,000 horsepower; undeveloped water power resources 500,000 horsepower.

Earnings: Net earnings after depreciation and depletion, and after deducting interest, income tax and 7% preferred dividends, amounted to $4,786,485 during 1927, or more than three times the annual dividend requirements. This represents the operation of only three of the constituent companies, the other three only lately having gone into operation.

Assets: The pro forma consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1927, after certain adjustments, show net tangible assets, after deducting all liabilities including funded debt and all prior securities, of $90,000,000.

Purpose of Issue: The entire issue will be used to retire funded indebtedness and preferred stock in subsidiary companies.

Other details: Dividends payable quarterly, January 20, April 20, July 20 and October 20 each year. Stock redeemable on any dividend date at a whole or in part on 90 days' notice at $110.

Offered: By the National City Company, Limited; Wood Gundy and Co., and Royal Securities Corp., at $102. per share, April, 1928.

Wayagamack Shares Bouncing Up Again

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—After a period of quiet buying, a stronger demand for Wayagamack shares forced the prices this week up to 127. Probably the appreciation is due to some minor developments in the situation surrounding the company, for during the past two weeks those with a real knowledge of its operations have been advocating the purchase of the stock at between 110 and 112. However, despite the long-continued merger rumors, it still seems probable that, like St. Lawrence, Wayagamack will remain an independent unit, and will not enter any of the larger consolidations—at least not in the immediate future. Hence, no major developments in the Wayagamack situation can be anticipated.

The company still continues to operate satisfactorily, and it is understood that earnings are running along at a good level. The recent stock issue, of course, bettered the already strong financial position occupied by the organization.

Farm Values Higher

Value of farm products in Saskatchewan in 1927 is estimated at: Dairy products, $19,527,150; wool clip, $157,000; game and furs, $1,000,000; garden products, $2,300,000; poultry and products, $9,846,000; field crops, $309,787,000 and livestock, $135,075,000.

ST. LAWRENCE NOW ANNOUNCES SALE OF ASSETS

Confirms Information in The Financial Post One Month Ago

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The formal announcement of the sale of the St. Lawrence Paper Mills which was first exclusively announced in The Financial Post's scoop of April 6 has gone forward to the shareholders. The preferred and common shareholders obtain respectively $125 and $110 per share in cash for their holdings. St. Lawrence has a funded debt of $9,425,000; preferred stocks outstanding to the extent of $2,500,000 and 50,000 common shares outstanding. Hence, the price being paid to the shareholders places an indicated value on the property of some $18,000,000.

It is understood that the interests purchasing the company are virtually identical with those who control its operations at the present time. The reason for the purchase lies in the large program of expansion which is to be carried out immediately. The newsprint output is to be doubled. Furthermore, despite the hesitancy in the demand for newsprint and the over expansion of the newsprint industry, the company has signed up sufficient contracts to take care of its enlarged output.

Some New Interests?

No formal announcement of the chief interests in the successors company has been made, but probably one or two new faces, in addition to the present group, will appear in the reorganized St. Lawrence Paper Mills picture.

The expansion of the company is to be financed by the issuance of $19,000,000, 6 per cent., cumulative, preferred shares and 500,000 common shares of no par value. The preferred and common will be sold in units of a preferred and a common share.

The sales of these units will provide for the distribution of 190,000 common shares. An additional 310,000 common shares will be sold and 200,000 common shares are to be reserved against the exercise of subscription rights which will be issued ultimately as part of the company's financing plan. The authorized common stock issue will be 1,000,000 shares.

Have Prior Rights

The shareholders of the present company will have the first right to subscribe to stock in the successor organization at the offering price, but the shareholders must notify the bankers within 48 hours of the new stock offering which will probably take place on May 8. The present shareholders will have the prior right to subscribe to the new common stock in the proposition of five new shares for every share now held.

The investment houses which will carry out the financing for the new St. Lawrence Paper Mills Company are Dominion Securities Corporation, Flood Barnes and Company, and Dillon, Read and Company.

The shareholders of the present company meet May 7 to ratify the sale. The management points out to the shareholders that by the sale, the new company will be able to obtain additional cash resources to finance its expansion on more favorable terms than the present organization could sell new securities. The present executive officers of St. Lawrence will retain a large interest in the property and have agreed to purchase 180,000 shares of the new common stock.

CANADA PAPER CO. ADDS FIVE MACHINES

Pulp Capacity Doubled and Plants Being Remodelled

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Important changes are taking place at the various mills of the Canada Paper Company. Both the St. Francis mill and also the two mills at Windsor Mills are included in the programme of expansion. The St. Francis Mill is being remodelled to manufacture white papers only while the Windsor Mills property is being re-equipped to make colored papers, krafts and other wrappings. The pulp-producing capacity of the plant is being doubled.

This rehabilitation of these properties necessitates the addition of five new machines. To the St. Francis Mill will be added one 155-inch machine and one 72-inch machine. At the Windsor Mills three machines will be added, one 135-inch, one 92-inch and one 72-inch.

As in the past, chemical pulp will be made at the Windsor Mills mill and a portion of the production will be pumped through a pipe line 3,500 feet long to the St. Francis mill. When completed, the capacity of the chemical pulp plant at Windsor Mills will be approximately doubled.

St. Lawrence Stock Units Sell at $125

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — It is understood that the St. Lawrence Paper Mills' two new machines will be in operation by January, 1929. The new machine room will be large enough for four paper machines, but only two will be installed this year. It is understood that work on the large expansion of the property will begin at once. The St. Lawrence at present operates four machines with a total capacity of about 320 tons of newsprint daily. The capacity of the mill by the end of the year therefore will amount to about 480 tons daily. The stock in the new company will be sold in units of one preferred and one common at a price of $125 per unit.

GENEROUS OFFER TO BUY ROLLAND HAS BEEN MADE

Only One of Many That Have Been Made Company

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—It is rumored that the substantial offer has been made for the purchase of Rolland Paper Company. It is understood that one of the conditions attached to the possible sale of the property is that the Rolland name, which stands for so much in high grade paper manufacturing, will be retained. The present offer is only one of many which have been made in the past few years for this widely known and successful paper company.

First High Grade Mill

The first mill in Canada to make high-grade bond and writing papers was built in 1882 at St. Jerome, P.Q., by the Rolland Paper Company.

The site was well chosen on the North River, where water power was developed.

The mill was equipped to produce a loft-dried and tub-sized paper of the highest order, and immediately specialized in an all-rag paper.

In 1885, this paper captured the Gold Medal at Antwerp; in 1893, the Highest Award at Chicago; and in 1900, the Grand Prix, Paris.

Acquires Other Mills

In 1912, the Northern Mills Company at Mont Rolland, P. Q., was taken over by the Rolland Paper Company, which enabled the company to increase its production and make a complete line of bond, writing and ledger papers.

The Rolland name has been associated with the paper business in Canada for 85 years. In 1842 the firm commenced business in a modest way at a small house in Montreal, as wholesale and retail stationers. S. J. B. Rolland, the son of the founder of the company, is president and the grandsons of J. B. Rolland, the founder, now occupy executive positions in the organization. Three generations of the Rolland family have shared in the active direction of the company's operations. Incidentally, several instances of three, and many of two generations are to-day found working side by side in the company's mills.

From the first, the Rolland Paper Company has specialized in all-rag paper. The St. Jerome mill began with one machine in 1882. The second machine was put into operation four years later. Since their inception the mills have enjoyed an almost unbroken record of prosperity.

The second Mill at Mont Rolland was built and one machine installed in 1902. It was erected by the Rolland interests, but until 1912, when the second machine was added, it operated under its own name, the Northern Mills Company.

The Rolland Paper Company is unique in the Canadian industry, for it is the only pulp and paper company of any magnitude in which there is no public investment interest. The company is still owned and controlled by the descendants of the first paper manufacturer in the Dominion.

GREAT LAKES CO. SELLS NEW BONDS

Backus-Brooks Subsidiary Obtains $10,000,000 for Newsprint Mill

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The Great Lakes Paper Company has sold a $10,000,000 bond issue through a U.S. investment house syndicate. The financing is to provide for the company's expansion program now under way at Fort William. The new newsprint mill will have an ultimate capacity of 100,000 tons annually. The first unit of the mill is scheduled to commence operations during May and the second unit by May, 1929. Up to the present, the Great Lakes Paper Company has produced only groundwood pulp. In addition, the company is constructing a sulphite mill, and the groundwood pulp mill which formerly produced 165 tons daily is being enlarged.

The Great Lakes Paper Company is controlled by the Backus-Brooks Company, which also controls the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company and several other properties. The group of companies controlled by these interests constitute a co-ordinated newsprint and lumber operation. Upon the completion of projects now under construction, the Backus-Brooks interest will have paper mills with a capacity of some 375,000 tons yearly, kraft and board mills with a capacity of 30,000 tons of sulphate pulp and high grade container board; and approximately 300,000,000 square feet of insulite.

The assets of the Backus-Brooks group of companies include many subsidiary activities such as saw mills, railways and the international bridge connecting Fort Francis with Minnesota.

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SAULT STE. MARIE, CANADA
Manufacturers of News Print Paper

Production—720 tons daily.
Mills at
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Head Office
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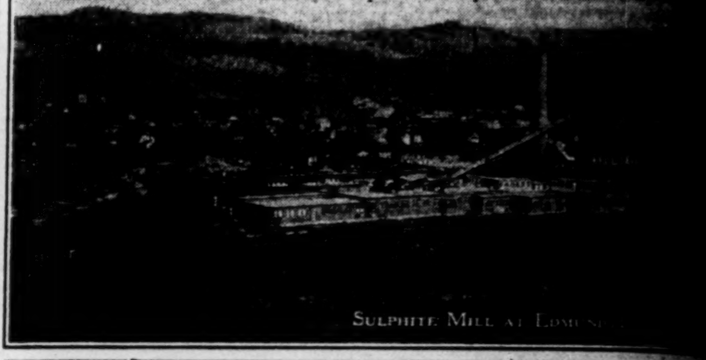

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AND NUMEROUS OTHER LINES USED BY MANUFACTURERS IN RUBBER AND OTHER TRADES
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Abitibi Power & Paper Company
Limited
NEWSPRINT
IROQUOIS FALLS, ONT.

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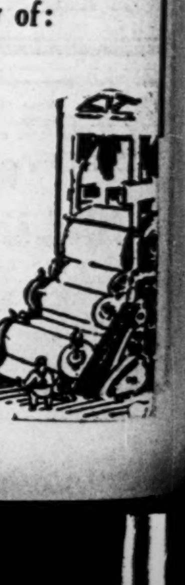
Canada Power & Paper
Corporation
Total Daily Capacity of Plants: 1250 Tons of Newsprint.
Also producing fine and kraft papers, paperboard, paper boxes, paper bags, paper specialties, and sulphite, kraft and groundwood pulps.
Successor and Operating Company of:
Belgo-Canadian Paper Company
Laurentide Company
St. Maurice Paper Company
Canada Paper Company



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Canada Dry

Would you consider Canada Dry Ginger Ale a good stock to buy at present price from the point of view of yield and chances of appreciation?

We consider the common stock of Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc. an interesting speculative common stock, on which the current yield is better than usual.

McColl-Frontenac

How do you regard the common shares of the McColl-Frontenac Oil?

McColl-Frontenac Oil Company common shares appear to us to be a satisfactory speculation for a business man. The record of the sponsors of the stock is such as to give added attraction to this comparatively recent issue.

Abitibi Power

My broker says that I should buy Abitibi common. Should I?

In our opinion Abitibi common is perhaps the most attractive common stock purchase in the newsprint group. It appears to us that compared with other newsprint common stocks Abitibi is selling perhaps a little too low. However, this does not mean that there will be any immediate appreciation in the stock for the newsprint industry is over expanded and the demand for newsprint is still far below the capacity of the mills on this continent.

We believe that the present situation may persist for some time. Further price cutting may take place. In the meantime, the shares of the newsprint companies seem to be selling at a figure which does not take into consideration the situation surrounding the industry. Hence, there may, during the current year, be some reaction in the newsprint stocks. For a long hold though, Abitibi common shares indeed look attractive to us and we believe that you would be well advised to include some Abitibi shares among your total holdings.

In a year's time, Abitibi may appreciate—or again it may not. But as a two or three year hold we look for an almost certain appreciation. However, the price of the stock will vary in accord with the demand for newsprint on thes continent which in turn is dependent on the level of business in the United States.

Deforest Phonofilm

What do you think of the prospects of the Deforest Phonofilm Co. of Canada? I bought shares some time ago at $8 but have not been able to find out much about my purchase since that time.

The shares of the De Forest Phonofilm Company of Canada are still being sold. The present price per share is $25. Hence, you will see that the public are now paying a figure in excess of what you paid for these shares.

There is no market whatsoever for the shares of this company. The annual report will outline the situation surrounding the company's activities.

In our opinion the shares are a gamble with very few attractions. The company is endeavoring to break into an exceedingly difficult field.

Ontario Bakeries

I would appreciate any information you may have regarding the twenty-year 6 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of Ontario Bakeries, Ltd., due January 2, 1946.

The Ontario Bakeries Limited management has been subject to some re-organization during the past six months; and it is stated that the company is improving its operating position under the new management. Higher grade products are being pushed, and the output of all plants substantially increased.

The twenty-year first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds should be a safe investment, inasmuch as mortgage interest is stated to be well covered by current earnings and the company has substantial assets back of the gold bonds.

The newly appointed board of directors is W. A. Dixon, Galt, president and general manager; F. Wellington Hay, M.P., vice-president; E. H. Jones, secretary; and R. W. Nott and T. M. Hill of St. Catharines.

Arnold Bros. Bonds

I am a holder of Arnold Bros. 6% bonds. Do you think these are likely to appreciate in value? What do you think of a switch from the above to Alberta Pacific preferred?

You will get a somewhat higher yield on the preferred stock of Alberta Pacific Grain Co. Ltd., than you now receive on the bonds of Arnold Bros. Ltd. Pacific Grain should always be able to earn the dividends on the preferred stock.

Brooks Steam Motors

Would you be kind enough to give me information regarding the financial position of the Brooks Steamer Car Co. as an investment?

We have never considered investment in Brooks Steam Motors at all attractive.

There is a possibility that the company under its present management will be able to develop the steam bus as a commercial proposition, but it is extremely doubtful, in our opinion, that the shareholders ever will get enough out of it to reimburse them for their investment.

Arnold Bros.

I purchased about a year ago 50 shares of Arnolds common at $20 per share. Lately the stock has been going down and I would be glad to have any information about this company that you can give. Would you advise me to sell the stock now and take my loss or hold on?

Consolidated Food Products, Ltd., which is a holding company for Arnold Bros. and Pure Food Stores, is probably the least promising of the chain store stocks at this time. The chain stores apparently are due for a great deal of competition among themselves, and although Arnold Bros. also are dealers in meat, we are inclined to think that Arnold Bros. will feel this competition.

You might retrieve your losses more rapidly by switching into stock with somewhat more promise. Arnold Bros. common at this stage appears to be highly speculative. A somewhat less speculative low-priced issue among the food stocks is the second preferred or common of Canadian Canners, Ltd.

Fraser Debentures

What do you think of Fraser Companies debentures in view of the present high levels for the common?

The Fraser Companies 6½ per cent. debentures are a satisfactory, well-secured investment. Investments of this kind, though, should be included in a diversified list of holdings. We presume you have such a list. The present price of the debentures with the stock purchase coupon attached takes into consideration the present high level of the Fraser Companies common shares.

At the present time the stock market valuation of the company amounts to around $45,000,000—this figure in our estimation is exorbitant.

In other words, we are inclined to believe that for a long time to come, there will be little chance of obtaining any further appreciation in the common shares of the company. The acquisition of the property by other interests, though, might bring the common shareholders a few more points on their holdings.

In view of the present high level of Fraser Companies common shares, you might be well advised to consider the purchase of Famous Players Canadian debentures which also carry with them privileges similar to those of the Fraser Companies debentures.

In any event, with or without the stock purchase warrants attached, the debentures of the Fraser Companies have every appearance of being a satisfactory investment.

We recommend:

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Limited

Seven (7%) Cumulative Sinking Fund
Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares

Each Share of Preferred Stock may be converted
into two shares of Common Stock

Dividend requirements on this issue of preferred stock were earned last year over 4¼ times. The Company has had a remarkably successful history, whilst its current business is showing a substantial increase over last year.

Price: at the market

The common stock of the Company, in our opinion, presents a splendid opportunity to participate in the future growth of one of our successful chain store enterprises.
Price—at the market.

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Shares in a properly managed investment trust offer, within the scope of a single investment, the protection to capital and income which wide diversification of securities alone can assure. The Public Utility Investment Company has been functioning profitably for several months and we believe its common stock to have particularly interesting possibilities. We offer a limited amount of this stock at

$14.00 per Share

Full particulars regarding the Company will be sent on receipt of the attached coupon.

Browne, Urquhart & Co.
Limited
180 St. James St., Montreal

Please send me without obligation, full particulars regarding the Public Utility Investment Company.

Name ....

Address ....

Manufacturers Finance

Please give me a report on Manufacturers Finance Corp.

So far as we are able to learn, Manufacturers Finance Corporation preferred stock is a speculative investment. Its principal defect is its lack of marketability. However, if the holder purchased it at somewhere around $7 from one of the unlisted security dealers, he is likely to secure something like that figure for it or better. The investment, in our opinion, is not thoroughly sound — that is to say, it is not a gilt-edged investment, but it has a speculative possibility and the company apparently is making fair progress.

Building Products

On information published in your paper I purchased 25 shares Building Products common at 36 on a 50-point margin. Should I receive dividend for the quarter? When is the dividend payable

Is the stock-brokerage firm of—— & ——reliable?

If you purchased Building Products common stock before March 19th you would be entitled to dividend payable on April 2nd. The amount would be credited to your broker and he should, in turn, credit it to your account. The dividend was payable April 2nd to shareholders of record March 19th.

The stock brokerage firm you mention is reliable so far as we know. We are of the opinion, however, that investors should use their own judgment in buying and selling stocks and not rely too much on the opinions of brokers or others. No one is infallible.

Seeks Appreciation

I would appreciate any criticism you have to make on my investments.

I am earning about $3,500, am 35 years old, and have approximately $1,000 for investment and $400 for insurance. I am interested in capital appreciation over the next fifteen years.

Would you advise selling the 5½ per cent. Victory now?

Securities were bought outright when issued, unless otherwise noted, and interest is reinvested as soon as a sufficient amount is at hand.

Bonds: (total, $7,000)—$2,000, 5½% Victory Loan, 1933; $1,000, 5½% Victory Loan, 1943; $200, 5½% Victory Loan, 1937; $300, 5% Victory Loan, 1943; $3,000, 6% Prov. of Ontario, 1936; $500, 6% Gatineau Debentures, 1941.

Preferred stocks ($3,000 total): $1,000, 7% International Milling pfd.; $1,500, 7% Great Lakes Power, pfd.; $500, 7% Cosmos Imperial Mills, pfd.

Common Stocks: Original cost approx. $3,550; present value, $5,545 approx.—5 shares Cosmos Imp. Mills, bought at $15.50 Nov., 1926; 200 shares Imperial Tobacco, transferred from bond; 15 shares Brompton, bought at about $50, fall, 1921; 10 shares Winnipeg Elec. Ry., bought at $68 May 1st, 1927; 5 shares Winnipeg Elec. Ry., bought at $60 (+34 rights) (new issue Nov., 1927); 7 shares Banque Nationale, bought years ago, —par.

Held on margin: 30 shares Can. Indus. Alcohol, bought at $38.

Your list of investments shows good variety though possibly the earlier maturities of the Victory Loan bonds might all be exchanged for securities that will show you greater appreciation during the next few years. The 1933 and 1937 Victory Loans have probably sold as high as they will go, in view of their maturity date, and, of course, will work back toward par as the months go by.

The long term Montreal Light, Heat and Power 5's yielding at present around 5 per cent., are an attractive buy and offer splendid security. Much the same can be said for Gatineau Power 5's due 1956.

The preferred stocks you mention should show fair appreciation over a period of time.

Your common holdings are fairly well diversified. Cosmos Imperial Tobacco are good for a long hold; Canadian Industrial Alcohol is somewhat speculative; Winnipeg Electric is a good security. Brompton shares have had a substantial advance since you purchased them and latest earnings report shows the company to be in a strong position.

Shares of the Banque Nationale, whereby agreement dated January 3, 1924, exchanged for shares of the new Banque Canadienne Nationale, the new name for the enlarged Banque d'Hochelaga, at the rate of two shares Banque Nationale for one of the new bank.

Your further purchases wisely might include common stocks such as Montreal Power, City Dairy, Shawinigan, Consumers Gas and Bell Telephone.

7% Yield
From a Diversified
Investment

We offer as an investment the 7% Cumulative First Preferred Shares of International Power Company, Limited. This Canadian company controls the following public utility properties, which provide electric light and power services in leading cities of six different countries:—

The Porto Rico Railways Company, Limited.
Venezuela Power Company, Limited.
San Salvador Electric Light Company.
The Demerara Electric Company, Limited.
Newfoundland Light & Power Company, Limited.
Bolivian Power Company, Limited.
Oruro Light & Power Company.

Combined earnings of the operating companies for the year 1927 show an amount of $954,703 available for reserves and dividends, as against a total divident requirement of $494,270 on the First Preferred Stock now outstanding.

An advantage offered by investment in International Power is that its interests are so widely diversified that maintenance of earning power is not dependent upon conditions in any one territory. Operations of the constituent companies during the past year have shown gratifying results, and have demonstrated that the business of these companies may be largely extended under the centralized control and management supervision provided by International Power.

At the present offering price of $100 per share, International Power 7% First Preferred gives the attractive yield of 7%.

Write for descriptive circular.

Royal Securities Corporation
LIMITED
164 St. James Street, Montreal
Toronto Halifax Saint John Quebec Winnipeg Vancouver
New York Charlottetown Ottawa Hamilton Calgary
Edmonton Regina Victoria St. John's, Nfld. London, Eng.
K-38

Dom. Permanent Loan

Please tell me what is the present status of Dominion Permanent Loan?

The final winding up of the Dominion Permanent Loan Company is expected to be consummated within the next few weeks. Here is an official statement issued by the liquidators, E. R. C. Clarkson & Sons, to The Financial Post:

"Relative to your enquiry of the other day, the liabilities of this company amount to approximately $2,650,000, comprised of $2,400,000 of debentures held by the public and $200,000 of deposits. When the estate came into our hands it was practically denuded of assets excepting a railway in the State of Washington, a minor amount of second class mortgages and some land in British Columbia. After fruitless endeavours to dispose of the railway we had finally to sell it on a break-up basis. We have collected the mortgages and still have certain of the real estate which we have been unable to dispose of although some of it has a value. The principal assets of the estate consisted of claims against directors for misfeasance for paying dividends out of capital and after prosecuting this action we were able to make a settlement—all of the directors of the company being deceased at the time of its completion. A dividend of 7 per cent. has been paid to creditors and we now have on hand sufficient moneys to pay another dividend of approximately 1 per cent., but we have been endeavoring to clear up the odds and ends in order to make the second dividend the final one, to avoid the expense of issuing two dividends at a cost to the estate which would be wholly excessive so far as expense goes when compared with the amount to be distributed. We hope that we will be able to clean the matter up in the near future. The number of creditors is approximately 2,500."

Profit on Common

The writer is enclosing a list of investment holdings on which he would be glad to receive your criticism, remarks and suggestions, the object being, firstly, safety; secondly, marketability; and thirdly, yield.

I also would be glad if you would answer me the following questions:

Do you think the time is ripe to take profit on common stocks, those, of course, which have had quite an appreciation in the last two years, or would you advise holding same for further appreciation?

Would you advise switching Dominion of Canada 34s at the present time for a good industrial bond with a higher yield or for a good common?

Do you think that the holdings of common are too heavy for the balance of the list?

Bonds, $12,500—Dominion of Canada, 5½ per cent. 34; Dominion of Canada 5s, 43; C. N. Rly., 5s, 37; C. N. Rly., 5s, 54; Province of Ontario, 5s, 48; So Can. Power, 5s, 55; St. Maurice Valley Corp., 6s, 45; Canada Steamship, 6s, 41; Kaministiqua Power, 5½s, 50; Drummond Investment, 6½s, 38; City of Edmonton, 5½s, 44; Godfredson Trucks, 6½s, 37.

Preferred Stocks, $2,500—International Power 7%; Anticostie Corp. 7%; Canada Steamship 6%.

Common Stocks, $15,700—Can. Gen. Investment Trust, 45 shares; C. P. Rly., 12 shares; Can. Brewing, 10 shares; Cosmos Imp., 20 shares; Asbestos, 30 shares; Imp. Oil, 50 shares; International Pete., 30 shares; Dalhousie Oil, 50 shares; International Power, 50 shares; Shawinigan, 14 shares; Dom. Bridge, 10 shares; City Dairy, new, 10 shares; Brazilian, new, 10 shares.

Mines—Abana, 500 shares, cost $3 per share; McDougall, 500 shares, cost 42c. per share.

We do not think your holdings of common stock are too heavy in proportion to the balance of your investment list, if you are a business man receiving from your professional occupation sufficient income for your living expenses. If you have reasonable expectations of continuous business activity for a number of years, we think that you could advisedly keep your bond holdings to about 30 per cent. of the total. Although bonds and preferred stocks have their place in investment programmes, we are of the opinion that business men who can look forward to a number of years of activity should interest themselves primarily in common stocks and the soundest common stocks frequently are the most attractive from the point of view of appreciation. A sound common stock often is as safe as a bond, is more marketable, and the average yield over a term of years is as satisfactory.

The foregoing, we believe, answers the last of your questions.

Generally speaking, we do not think that the time is ripe to take profit on common stocks, although there are some common stocks which probably will be somewhat more slowly advancing in the next two or three years than they have been in the last two or three. But we believe that the standard common stocks, such as Shawinigan, Montreal Power, City Dairy, Steel of Canada, Canadian Pacific Railway, Bell Telephone and Consumers' Gas are just as attractive now as they were two or three years ago. Holders of Dominion of Canada bonds which are nearing maturity probably would find it advantageous to sell and purchase some other security. One or other of the standard common stocks which we mention probably would be suitable if, as we assume, you are a business man deriving your living expenses from your business or professional activities.

The most speculative of your bond holdings probably is the 6½ per cent. Gotfredson Trucks. We understand that the company has not done very well in the last year and the situation hardly can be improved in view of the fact that in order to merchandise new trucks it is necessary to take care of trucks turned in. Your Drummond Investment 6½ per cent. bond looks to be a good issue in the real estate class. Southern Canada Power, St. Maurice Valley, Canada Steamship, Kaministiqua Power are satisfactory utility and industrial bonds. It is, of course, unnecessary to comment on the municipal, provincial, Canadian National Railways, and Dominion of Canada bonds.

Your three preferred stocks are satisfactory in their classes.

Canadian General Investment Trust should prove a satisfactory investment over a term of years. Canadian Pacific Railway, of course, is a sound investment. It is debated whether or not further appreciation may be expected in Canadian Pacific Railway, but if you have held this stock for some months, you probably have it at a price somewhat below the market and consequently are getting a fairly good yield. In the circumstances, we hardly would advise you to sell.

Canadian Brewing Corporation should prove a satisfactory investment in the beverage field. The immediate and long hold outlook for Cosmos Imperial Mills common is attractive. Asbestos Corporation common is a long hold speculation. You should do very well with it if you hold it three or four years. You should retain your holdings in Imperial Oil and International Pete in our opinion. Dalhousie Oil is not in the same class with the Imperial or International, but probably will be a satisfactory investment of a speculative nature. International Power is a business man's long hold which should be satisfactory. Shawinigan is one of the best investments in Canada. Dominion Bridge is a speculation of an attractive nature. City Dairy should continue to progress. Brazilian Traction common stock, although the company does not derive its revenue from Canada, is one of the most attractive utility stocks in our opinion.

Abana, it is believed, will turn out to be a big mine. It should be entering the production stage within a few months. Of course, it is speculative, as are all mining investments.

McDougall is a prospect and no work is being done on the property at present. However, the company owns substantial blocks of stock in Sherritt Gordon which is considered to be one of the most attractive of the mining developments.

Canada Cement, etc.

Will you greatly oblige by looking over my holdings in the following list and give me your advice on any change that could be made to my advantage. Although the income from these shares is diminishing lately owing to being called in and refinancing, I do not depend on these returns for living purposes.

I have on hand for investment about $600 or $700. I would like to invest in something secure and with prospect of appreciating in value on long pull, supposing returns are small at present.

My present holdings are as follows: 10 shares Canada Cement preferred bought at $95; 10 shares of same company's common at $31; 14 shares Canadian Industries preferred at $95; 11 shares Tucketts pref. at $90; 10 shares Asbestos com. at $30; 5 shares Steel Co. of Canada com. at $90½; 5 shares Kaminestquai Power pref. at $90; 7 International Nickel common at $95; 98 shares of Quebec Power, 11 shares of which I bought three or four years ago at $90 and five at $100 by having rights when split 4 to 1, remainder I paid $76 after split; 5 shares of Howard Smith preferred at $106. Cash for these shares will be available at any time for re-investment.

I have also 5 shares of Illinois Light, Heat & Power preferred bought at $90, which will be called in soon, and will be available for investment.

May I state further, in order to assist you in analyzing my case, that my position returns me $2,300 yearly. We own our home here and do not owe anything. I have no insurance on myself or family, am 50 years of age and hope to be in position to retire from active duty in say five years. It is not my ambition to grab everything, I would be quite content with my share only.

We see nothing on your list of securities which should cause you any concern. All of them appear to be sound investments with reasonable chances of appreciation over a term of years. The only criticism we would offer is that you appear to buy shares in such odd lots as seven, eleven and fourteen. We think that you would do slightly better in the market if you confined your purchases to five, or ten, or twenty-five shares. Your broker gladly would carry the unpaid balance of any commitment at 7 per cent. pending the time when you could take up all your stock.

You might wisely round out some of your commitment such as International Nickel at any time when the price is more favorable than the price which you paid. As you are not dependent on income from investment for living expenses, you probably would be well advised to purchase sound common stocks which now are selling on a low yield basis.

Some of these which we might mention are City Dairy of Toronto, Winnipeg Electric, etc. Bell Telephone and Consumers' Gas are sound stocks which appreciate in value with the decline in interest rates and as, from time to time, these companies require additional capital and issue new stock to shareholders on favorable terms.

Some of the trust and loan stocks, such as National Trust, Toronto General Trust, Ontario Loan and Debenture, and a few others, are sound investments which, we believe, will appreciate in value. We do not suggest that any person buy large blocks of bank stock, but we think that most investment lists should include a few shares of the stock of the chartered banks of Canada. We believe that all of the chartered banks are thoroughly sound.

Service Station

Would you give me a short history of Service Station Equipment, Ltd., of Toronto, and also possibility of appreciation in the common stock over a period of six months.

Service Station Equipment Co., Limited, is a comparatively new company in the field of industrial investment. The stock has enpoyed a substantial rise in the Toronto Curb and its friends believe that the company will progress rapidly with the progress that is being made in the service station business. The Canadian company recently acquired the Delaware Corporation, so that operations now are being carried out on both sides of the international border.

The company was originally organized in 1923 under the name of the Clear Vision Pump Company and assumed its present name due to expansion in its business. This now consists of manufacturing gasoline pumps, air compressors, air stations and various other equipment for service station trade.

The head office of the company is in Toronto. The officers are A. L. Ellsworth, president, H. W. Knight, vice-president, and H. R. Tudhope.

The stock consists of two classes of no par value stock, all of which has been issued. The non-voting stock consists of 45,000 shares and is held by the public and the 25,000 shares of B stock are held by the insiders. It is the voting stock.

The present dividend on the A stock is $1.60 per annum payable quarterly and the first payment was made on January 1, 1928. After each share of class B stock received a like amount in any year, each share of each class of stock is to receive an equal amount of dividends in each year. No dividends shall be declared on class B shares payable prior to December 31, 1929. After that date, dividends on class B shares shall not exceed sixty cents per share per annum unless the net assets of the company are equal to $26.50 per share of class A stock then outstanding.

The Class A stock has sold as high as 48, and as low as 35½ this year. The present price is around 40. The outlook is fairly good, in our opinion.

When Women Invest

Mining Stock Often Disappoints; Those Who Cannot Afford to Lose Should Not Venture; Famous Players Debentures; Claridge Apartments; Elevator at Victoria, B.C.

A WEEKLY FEATURE

Sudbury Contact Mining

I shall appreciate it very much if you will inform me whether Sudbury Contact Mining Company's shares purchased at 43 cents may be regarded as a reasonably safe investment for a lady of moderate means.

Sudbury Contact Mining Company's property adjoins that of the Sudbury Basin mines on the south. It is located in a promising geological area but cannot be considered an investment, as development work is only in its initial stages. We would class it as a gamble.

In addition to the property adjoining that of Sudbury Basin, Sudbury Contact also owns ground in the Township of Dowling and of Hammer.

We give this information, but we wish to remind women investors that mining stocks are gambles. They often result well, but they often are disappointing. No one should buy mining stocks who cannot afford to lose.

Famous Players Debentures

Would you consider the debentures of Famous Players Canadian Corp. a good investment for a widow with a total capital of $6,500?

Certainly not. The debentures of Famous Players Canadian Corporation are most unsatisfactory as an investment for a widow with a total capital of only $6,500. The debentures of the Famous Players Canadian Corporation are an attractive issue, but if purchased by a woman they should form merely a part of a wide diversification of holdings. We believe you would be better advised to purchase either a sound first public utility bond or some sound underlying industrial bonds with your $1,000. If you can afford to do it, a sound investment stock such as Bell Telephone Company, Consumers Gas, Montreal Power or Shawinigan might make a satisfactory long hold investment for you.

Claridge Apartments

Would you advise purchase of the Claridge Apartment first-mortgage bonds as an investment for a woman?

The Claridge Apartment first mortgage bond issue is considered among the better class of that issue brought in Toronto within the past six months.

The people back of this apartment have also erected and now have in operation the Clarendon Apartments which have been satisfactorily rented.

It is our opinion that women and people of limited means should only invest in securities which are easily negotiable. With the exception of one or two there is a limited market for real estate bonds. On this account we would not recommend that you should make this investment, but if you are in a position where the factor of negotiability is not important, this bond would be a satisfactory investment.

Victoria's Elevator

Members of my family have bought stock in the Panama Pacific Grain Terminals, Ltd. What do you think of it?

The Panama Pacific Grain Terminals, are being built at Victoria, B.C., as a Pacific grain terminal to operate in competition with the terminal elevators at Vancouver, B.C. The elevator company will issue $500,000 of 5 per cent. bonds which will be guaranteed by the City of Victoria. Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, has encouraged the proposition on the ground that the Canadian National Railways can ferry cars of grain to Nanaimo and take them from Nanaimo to Victoria by rail. The grain then would be transferred to the elevator for shipment abroad. The Canadian National Railways, it is asserted, would save a considerable amount of cash annually by using the Victoria elevator, inasmuch as the government elevator at Vancouver can be reached only by way of Canadian Pacific Railway tracks and the Canadian Pacific charges the Canadian National for this service.

Possibly there is some hope that a grain elevator at Victoria, available more readily to ship from Seattle and Puget Sound ports, would be successful. But it is an experiment and all experiments are speculative.

We are informed that stock sales are proceeding not rapidly but steadily. The elevator is under construction and is to be completed by August 31, 1928.

May
Investment
List

Yielding sound income returns from 4½% to 7%, the investor will find in this monthly publication a well diversified list of Government, Public Utility and Industrial Securities. The information given on each security is sufficiently detailed to allow you to reach an immediate decision as to what suits your requirements. We will be glad to send you a copy.

Please ask for List E-3

Greenshields
& Co
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
17 St. John St., Montreal
also Mount Royal Hotel Building
TORONTO
24 King Street W.
OTTAWA
56 Sparks Street
QUEBEC
80 St. Peter Street
373

May Bond List

Our May Bond List is now ready and should serve to assist those with funds for investment. It should be particularly interesting to those who wish to invest promptly interest or dividends received on May 1st.

Copy will be gladly furnished upon request.

36 King Street West,
Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 4321

Wood, Gundy & Co.
Limited

Royal Financial Corporation
LIMITED
INVESTMENT BANKERS

840 Hastings Street West
VANCOUVER, B.C.

723 Fort Street
VICTORIA, B.C.

291 Garry Street
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Canada Life Building
CALGARY, ALTA.

Imperial Bank Annex
EDMONTON, ALTA.

A purely Western Canadian organization confining its activities solely to the buying and selling of investment securities.

Insurance for Buyer and Seller

QUEBEC PROVINCE WRITES BIG PART OF LIFE BUSINESS

Group, Ordinary and Industrial Figures Segregated for First Time

ALL RECORDS SHOWN

Superintendent Sharpe Makes Valuable Analysis of Quebec Life Insurance

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—For the first time there is available to life insurance companies this year, the experience figures covering the province of Quebec. Until this year these figures have never been segregated, so that in spite of the fact that Quebec is the second largest life insurance province in Canada, the companies have never known their relative standing from year to year.

The figures published here have been prepared by O. E. Sharpe, Superintendent of Insurance for Quebec Province, and not only have the totals been segregated for each company, but the experience both in group and industrial insurance is also shown. This is a division that has not previously been made even in Ontario.

Looking at the total business in force in Quebec, and comparing it with the total Canadian business, Quebec has something over 23 per cent. of the ordinary and industrial business in force. In the group field, Quebec has 37 per cent. of the total business in force.

The figures for new business written in 1927, show that Quebec maintains practically the same ratio. In the ordinary and industrial business, Quebec wrote 28 per cent. of the total business issued last year. In the group insurance field, the Quebec proportion was 30 per cent.

The list includes 38 life insurance companies that operate under a dominion license. Of these, two companies write industrial insurance, and twelve write group insurance in the province of Quebec.

Insurance Problems

Insurance questions of general interest submitted by subscribers of THE FINANCIAL POST will be answered in this column. Other inquiries will be answered by mail. A two-cent stamp should be enclosed to cover a direct reply.

Empire Life

Would you advise the purchase of stock in the Empire Life Insurance Co?

As low priced life insurance stock, the Empire Life Insurance Company seems to offer good speculative possibilities over a period of years. The company is still quite young, so that it may be yet another five years before you can expect either dividends or capital appreciation from your investment.

The company is licensed to operate in several of the Canadian provinces, including Ontario, and to the best of our knowledge is in a thoroughly sound position. Of course, like all young life insurance companies it is finding the road a rather difficult one, but the management is both sound and competent which is after all about the best assurance of successful operation.

Security Life

What is your opinion of the shares of Security Life? What position is the company in?

There is a fairly active market for the shares of Security Life, which are 50 per cent. paid up and are quoted at the present time at approximately $20 per share. The company has gone through very severe difficulties in the past three or four years, but in our opinion seems to have weathered them fairly satisfactorily. An additional call was recently made on the shareholders of the company in order to provide some working capital with which to carry on operations. We understand that the money thus provided has enabled the company to expand its business along sound lines, and their last statement shows that the company has made definite progress toward getting on its feet again.

Anyone who holds shares in this company would, we believe, be well advised to hold on to them, as over the next four or five years the ground that has been lost should be made up. However, there are probably better purchases in the insurance share market for one who has not any holdings in this company.

Quebec Segregates Figures Life Insurance Business

Following is an abstract of the experience of Dominion licensed companies in the province of Quebec for the year 1927. These figures have never before been segregated for Quebec and are therefore published in The Financial Post for the first time through the courtesy of O. E. Sharpe, Superintendent of Insurance for Quebec.

LIFE INSURANCE IN QUEBEC (EXCLUSIVE OF GROUP)

Companies	Business In Force, Dec. 31, 1926	New Business Issued 1927	Other Additions 1927	Total Terminations, 1927		Business In Force, Dec. 31, 1927
				By Death & Maturity	Other Terminations	
Aetna	$21,455,628	$ 1,922,721	$ 7,848	$ 411,544	$ 1,727,470	$ 21,247,163
Canada Life	60,316,724	14,011,068	573,289	546,028	6,005,607	68,379,446
Capital Life	3,863,657	2,547,100	11,050	32,000	777,820	5,611,987
Confederation	16,988,853	3,043,813	191,858	133,709	1,585,966	18,504,849
Continental	1,461,574	669,429	39,500	1,000	428,680	1,740,823
Crown	13,146,849	5,783,708	2,618,322	62,925	4,604,795	16,881,159
Dom. of Can. Guar.	210,600	289,750	1,000	1,545	50,955	448,850
Dominion Life	2,340,218	1,867,768	22,500	.....	426,252	3,804,234
Eaton	1,032,080	1,154,900	......	3,000	428,380	1,755,600
Equitable	7,989,203	26,900	48,062	210,711	296,276	7,557,178
Excelsior	9,530,491	3,205,439	862,031	61,433	2,426,563	11,109,965
Great West	99,713,302	15,528,361	1,901,714	543,290	6,904,888	109,695,283
Gresham	2,419,170	....	2,000	16,133	133,887	2,271,150
Imperial	36,102,505	7,399,561	528,850	360,425	3,454,934	40,215,557
Liverpool & London	72,877	17,280	......	......	775	89,382
London Life, Ord.	5,786,646	3,356,611	432,316	87,654	1,355,959	8,181,960
London Life, Ind.	4,822,940	6,867,527	26,520	43,065	4,185,394	7,488,528
London & Scottish	4,663,200	319,305	125,235	155,879	412,366	4,539,495
Manufacturers	42,643,626	9,860,971	858,706	296,250	4,991,944	48,075,109
Metropolitan, Ord.	161,797,441	40,927,960	......	1,276,832	22,579,540	178,869,029
Metropolitan, Ind.	131,466,857	30,036,115	......	1,364,476	21,558,817	138,579,679
Monarch	183,678	412,440	......	......	19,500	576,618
Montreal	17,056,630	6,019,391	282,285	71,914	3,987,892	19,298,500
Mutual Life Assc.	48,125,752	10,031,390	3,420,469	441,601	6,035,017	55,100,993
Mutual & Citizens	6,666,280	2,706,024	444,037	33,990	1,640,214	8,142,137
Mutual L. Ins. N.Y.	29,182,061	4,862,577	313,056	421,205	2,111,547	31,824,942
National	7,697,781	2,314,123	445,262	70,590	1,973,552	8,413,024
New York	62,276,018	7,617,519	102,002	572,099	2,754,705	66,668,735
North American	11,200,000	2,168,000	241,500	116,000	1,489,500	12,004,000
Northern	5,293,962	4,795,255	1,097,951	78,814	1,228,567	9,879,787
Phoenix	2,646,297	139,500	62	35,865	76,765	2,673,229
Prudential	42,458,895	15,045,049	1,581,010	211,254	8,337,776	50,535,924
Royal Guardian	1,935,074	165,350	......	42,168	233,059	1,825,197
Royal Ins.	10,309,191	989,896	6,945	113,370	763,564	10,429,098
Sauvegarde	16,013,760	4,352,330	190,666	152,154	2,401,133	18,003,469
Security	4,897,454	719,325	38,600	26,425	852,875	4,776,079
Standard	8,911,840	657,745	391,729	128,057	629,703	9,203,574
Sun Life	122,312,078	26,363,392	†6,344,150	1,096,921	15,520,716	138,401,983
Travelers	33,567,597	7,562,729	66,079	137,172	4,346,855	36,712,378
Union Mutual	6,664,000	352,311	19,647	67,460	344,972	6,623,526
Grand Totals	$1,065,252,789	$246,110,633	$23,236,251	$9,374,874	$139,085,180	$1,186,139,619
Less Industrial	136,289,797	36,903,642	26,520	1,407,541	25,744,211	146,068,207
Total (Life Ord.)	$928,962,992	$209,206,991	$23,209,731	$7,967,335	$113,340,969	$1,040,071,412

† Quebec figures not adjusted.

QUEBEC GROUP INSURANCE FIGURES

Aetna	$2,477,190	$ 32,000	$ 510,000	$ 7,200	$ 787,300	$ 2,224,600
Canada Life	5,547,990	809,500	1,617,300	66,050	669,817	7,238,923
Equitable	1,561,500	....	66,400	4,900	44,000	1,579,000
Great West	249,600	21,600	200	2,000	2,200	267,200
Metropolitan	18,232,328	9,517,131	....	134,844	5,575,425	22,089,190
London Life	....	319,000	23,000	......	32,000	310,000
Northern Life	....	51,005	....	......	....	51,005
Prudential	2,273,500	382,700	787,700	21,100	633,500	2,790,300
Sauvegarde	208,200	17,800	....	2,400	2,400	221,200
Security	1,283,700	917,000	296,850	10,400	316,650	2,170,500
Sun Life	50,348,694	12,508,447	8,538,448	334,075	7,104,439	63,957,075
Travelers	5,541,550	354,000	1,048,004	42,050	1,704,316	5,197,188
Totals	$87,724,162	$24,931,183	$12,887,902	$625,019	$16,872,047	$108,046,181

BUSINESS INSURANCE POINTS DISCUSSED

Care Should be Taken to Know Just What or Who is Being Protected

"Sell your prospect the right policy, the one he needs, or do not sell him any," advised C. A. Hinkley, general agent of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Buffalo, N.Y., in an address to the Life Underwriters of Toronto. Mr. Hinkley was discussing business insurance, and said:

"It is essential that care be taken to determine whether the insurance is to protect the company's interests or the members'. If the latter is desired, the company must not pay for the insurance.

"In the case of the small partnership, in particular, the interests involved should be given first consideration, for upon dissolution, at the death of one of the partners, serious complications and disappointments often result, due to the insurance not being correctly written.

"Men in business should insure to safeguard the future for their families. Although men believe that business will carry on after they die numerous cases exist where large concerns have failed after the death of the founder or head. This causes disaster if the family are dependent solely upon the interest in the business left to them by its recent leader. Insurance is the means of removing this hazard and guaranteeing independence to the business man's family."

Mr. Hinkley is a firm believer in the principle that insurance men should pool their ideas and methods of selling. He spoke, therefore, for a time on his methods. A few of the valuable "tips" he passed on, and which he illustrated by actual cases, showing how they work out in practice, are:

"Don't talk insurance to your prospect.

"Don't tell him about what he should do for his family; ask him questions about what he would like to do for them.

"Get an introduction of some kind for, 'cold canvassing results in cold feet'."

D. J. Johnston Leaves Aetna to Join North American Life

Douglas J. Johnston has been appointed as a Supervisor of Agencies of the North American Life. His first contact with the life insurance world came when employed at Brantford as a clerk with the Trust & Guarantee Company. At that time he served the Imperial Life as a part-time man. His achievements gave him confidence and in 1910 he went to Winnipeg, where he wrote business in a whole time capacity for the same company. His record led to his promotion to the position of Inspector of the Winnipeg Agency.

By 1915 his work had attracted considerable attention and leaving the Imperial Life he joined the Aetna Life at Winnipeg, as the branch manager. He was brought to Toronto with the same company.

ACTUARY DISCUSSES NEW DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE

Aviation Risks, "Cut-Rate" Policies and Reserve Basis Under Review

By L. K. FILE,

Associate Actuary, The Canada Life Assurance Co.

An occupation that has caused considerable difficulty in the past to underwriters is that of those engaged in aviation. There has been great difficulty in this class obtaining insurance, because of the high extras required by the companies. A lack of experience has been preventing the companies from quoting accurate extras and they have had to be content with what experience was available. It should be pointed out in dealing with this subject that no company is justified in charging extras in such a hazardous occupation that are obviously too low, because by so doing they are risking the money of the policyholders in ventures which they should know in advance have not been properly charged for, and until experience demonstrates that a lower extra can be charged it is the policy of wisdom to go slowly in reducing aviation extras.

Canada Life Practice

At the present time it is our practice to charge an extra premium of $25.00 per $1,000 per annum in the case of air mail or commercial pilots flying over established routes, and the amount retained by our company on any one life will be limited to $5,000. The amount actually issued may be more than this because it will be increased by whatever reinsurance the company may be able to arrange.

Considerable interest has been aroused recently, particularly in Canadian cities, in regard to the activities of the various aero clubs. Our company has given this matter careful consideration and in the case of applicants for insurance who are members of aero clubs the extra premium required will be $35.00 per $1,000 the first year and $25.00 per $1,000 each year thereafter, the amount retained by our company on any one life being limited to $5,000.

Aero Club Risks

If, however, an assured who already has a policy in our company becomes a member of an aero club, then the aeronautic clause in his policy will govern. This clause provides for restrictions during the first two years the policy is in effect. Where, at the time the assured joins the aero club, less than one year has elapsed since the time of issue of the policy, a single extra of $75.00 per $1,000 will be charged. If, however, the assured makes written request to our company to alter his policy so as to make the aviation clause permanent, then we would be prepared to charge an annual extra premium of $25.00 per $1,000, payable each year as long as the assured continues to engage in aviation, but for not more than four years in any event. If at the time the assured joins the aero club more than one year has elapsed since the policy was issued but less than two years, then the corresponding single premium required would be $60.00 per $1,000 and the corresponding annual premium under the conditions mentioned above would be $25.00 per $1,000, payable as long as the assured continued to engage in aviation, but not for longer than three years.

Dividend Scales

I would like to sound a warning with regard to the probable trend of dividend scales in the future. The very high rate of dividends being paid at the present time and their continuance for a certain period of years may possibly lead some people to consider that this state of affairs will be permanent or that there will continue to be increases as there have been in the past. It is important to bear in mind, however, that dividends cannot continue to increase beyond a certain point and it is a question as to whether that point has not already been reached. The trend of a fall in the interest rate which is now observable must be reflected in lower interest earnings, and as excess interest earnings form a large proportion of the dividends being paid, it is fairly obvious that a reduction in dividends may be on the cards in the near future.

Reserve Basis

Another point that has an important bearing on the relative dividends paid in the early years of a policy, is the difference between what are called the 3 per cent. and the 3½ per cent. companies, meaning by the 3 per cent. companies those companies which maintain their reserves on a 3 per cent. interest basis, and by the 3½ per cent. companies those companies who use the 3½ per cent. basis in computing their policy reserves. If we take two companies whose premium rates are the same, one of which bases its reserves on the 3 per cent. basis and the other on the 3½ per cent. basis, we will find that, assuming both companies to be managed equally competently, experiencing the same mortality and earning the same rate of interest, the company whose reserves are based on 3½ per cent. will pay higher dividends during their early policy years than the 3 per cent. company. However, it will not give as high cash values and in the later years its dividends will be less than those paid by the 3 per cent. company.

The reason for this is that the 3 per cent. company maintains higher reserves, which means that more money has to be set aside in the early years for reserve purposes than in the case of the 3½ per cent. company. There is therefore less money available for dividends in the early years. As time goes on, however, this situation changes and the heavier earning power from interest resulting from the higher reserves held in the course of a few years brings the earning power of the 3 per cent. company greater than that of the 3½ per cent. company, and therefore the dividends payable in the 3 per cent. company will be higher, while in addition, as already mentioned, the cash values being based on a higher reserve, are higher than those of the 3½ per cent. company.

Cut-Rate Policies

Another factor that is being met considerably in competition to-day is the special rates that are being put out by certain companies on so-called "super-select" classes of risk; at least, that is the reason given for these rates being given out, namely, that they are solely to be used for the super-select class of risks. In actual practice, however, I think you will agree with me that it will be found the super-select class is a myth. In any case, the great point to be emphasized is that, if these companies are charging lower rates for certain types of policy, they must inevitably pay greatly decreased dividends on these policies, and if prospective applicants are being led to believe that considerable dividends will be paid on these low rates, then I am afraid there is bound rude awakening some day these companies will come great deal of adverse After all, it is easy to point the cost of insurance is not by the actual premium paid, dividends must be taken into and consequently it often that the company charging higher premium is really the est to insure in because its bring the cost of insurance down low that of other companies may be charging lower whose dividends are such as to duce a greater ultimate net cost.

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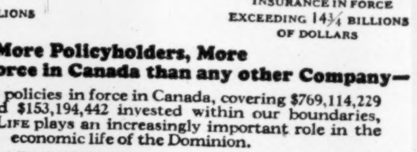

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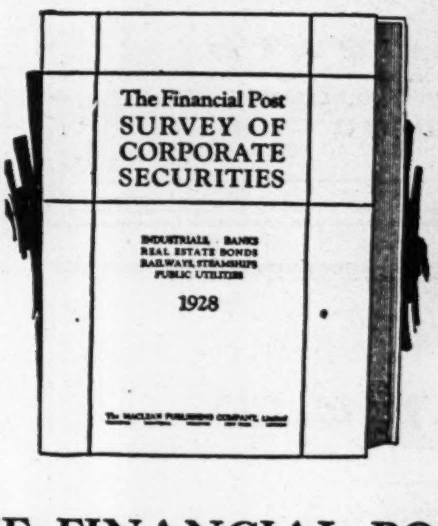

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SECOND SECTION

Vol. XXII. Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, MAY 4, 1928 10c. a Copy; $5.00 a Year No. 18

Power Corporation New Issue Produces Well Nigh $14,000,000

Market Now Values New Rights at $12 a Share

PREFERRED STRONGER

Proceeds to be Used in Acquiring B.C. Electric — Affects Debenture Holders

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—All classes of security holders of the Power Corporation of Canada, save the holders of the first preferred stock, will obtain an immediate gain from the capital changes proposed by the management. These are to be ratified at the special general meeting of the shareholders on May 11. At the meeting the shareholders will be asked to increase the authorized common stock from 250,000 shares to 1,000,000 shares and to increase the voting rights of the second preferred shares from one vote for every $50 par value share to ten votes per share.

Control in Same Hands

The management is asking for the change in the voting rights of the second preferred stock so that the control of the corporation will lie in the hands of those who now control its operations.

When the change in the capitalization has been ratified by the shareholders, the management is giving valuable rights to subscribe to new stock to the second preferred and common shareholders. For every three shares of these issues outstanding, the second preferred and the common shareholders will be offered the right to purchase two new shares of common stock at $60 per share.

The capital changes to be effected are as follows:

Present Capital	Authorized shs.	Outstanding shs.x
Convertible debentures	$........	$5,000,000
6% First pref.	5,000,000	5,000,000
6% 2nd pref.	5,000,000	5,000,000
Common	1,000,000	400,000
New Capital	shs.	shs.x
Convertible debentures	$........	$5,000,000
6% First Preferred ($100 par)	5,000,000	5,000,000
6% 2nd pref. ($50 par)	5,000,000	5,000,000
Common—no par value	250,000	200,000

xConvertible feature of debentures would allow issuance of an additional 50,000 common shares plus a further 33,000 shares when rights are issued.

In the foregoing comparison, the convertible features of the corporation's debentures have not been taken into consideration. It seems reasonable to presume that due to the valuable rights shortly to be given the common shareholders of the Power Corporation, the debenture holders, or many of them, will convert their holdings into common. Each $100 debenture is convertible at any time up to 1932 into one share of common stock.

To Convert Debentures

The debentures pay interest at 5 per cent. The rights to new stock available for every debenture holder who makes the conversion will be equivalent to more than two years interest on the debentures. It is reasonale to presume, therefore that a large proportion of the debentures will be so converted, thus reducing the corporation's fixed charges and adding further strength to the position occupied by the first preference shares. The position of first preferred will be bettered both by the reduction in the amount of senior securities outstanding and through the increased sum which has gone into the common shareholders equity in the corporation.

New Money is Raised

The corporation has outstanding 100,000 shares of $50 par value second preferred. Hence, these shareholders will be entitled to subscribe to 66,666 new common shares at $60 per share. This part of the company's refinancing programme will provide $3,999,960 in new money.

On the 200,000 common shares presently outstanding, the shareholders will obtain the rights to subscribe to 133,333 new shares. The subscription from the present common shareholders will yield proceeds of $6,999,980.

Presuming all the debenture holders convert their debentures into common stock, they will obtain 50,000 shares of no par value and with these they will be entitled to subscribe for a further 33,333 common shares. Such financing would provide the corporation with a further $1,999,980.

In all, the new financing should provide the Power Corporation with almost $14,000,000 in new money. The object of the financing, of course, is to acquire a large proportion of the ownership of the B. C. Electric, which A. J. Nesbitt bought recently from the original British holders. The Holt-Gundy interests have arrived at an understanding with the Power Corporation group and in the final B. C. Electric picture it is probable that the ownership of the large western property will lie in the joint hands of these two groups.

With the common stock of the Power Corporation selling at around $90 a share, the new stock rights available for each share of stock presently outstanding amount to around $12 a share. The value of the rights to new stock may be figured as follows:

At $90, three shares now cost	$270
With rights, 2 more shares will cost at $60	120
Total cost of 5 shares	$390
Therefore indicated value of stock per share, ex rights to new stock, is	$78
New common stock costs	60
Profit on each share of new stock	$18
Three shares obtain rights to 2 new shares showing book profit of	$36
Therefore rights applicable to each share of stock presently outstanding amount to	$12

Feldspar Glass Co. Arrange for Plant

It is announced by Frank Spence, M.L.A. for Fort William, that the Feldspar Glass Company, of Oshawa, intends locating a factory at Fort William for the making of plate glass. The company is negotiating to take over the plant and equipment of the Canada Steel Co., located on the Kaministiquia River, with both rail and shipping facilities at hand. The new industry is expected to give employment to about a hundred workers.

AMERICAN CAPITAL LINKED WITH COAL MERGER ON COAST

Control of Western Fuel Corp. is Being Sought

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—A merger of several of the larger British Columbia coal mining concerns is being discussed as a means of reviving prosperity in an industry which has been struggling with depression ever since the war.

As one step in the prospective merger it is reported that new interests, said to be American, are seeking control of the Western Fuel Corp., whose mine at Nanaimo is one of the most successful producers on the coast. Much of the company's stock is already held in the United States and the principal stockholder is H. J. McClung, Arizona banker. A few weeks ago it was rumored that the Canadian Pacific Railway contemplated purchase of the company, but officials denied knowledge of the deal when questioned.

Competitive Costs High

The situation confronting the British Columbia coal industry is in some respects similar to that of the fishing companies which have lately been affected by mergers with a view to reducing overhead and extra costs due to competitive activity. Coal operators believe that the merger idea may be worth trying in their own industry, and are said to have already taken some steps towards interesting eastern Canadian capital in such an undertaking.

Consolidation of some of the major coal companies would be valuable, it is said, in development of a strong export agency. Some years ago British Columbia coal was used in seaports all over the North Pacific. Its use now is greatly restricted as a result of the increasing trade built up by Utah and other northwest states where cheaper but inferior coal is available. Importation of foreign fuel oil has been one of the chief causes for the slump in the domestic market for coal.

Meanwhile the Western Fuel Corp's property is being valued and an estimate is being made of its undeveloped reserves. The company produced about 600,000 tons of coal annually.

Maritime Subsidiary for Charles Gurd Co.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Charles Gurd and Company announce the incorporation of a Maritime subsidiary, incorporated in New Brunswick with an authorized capitalization of $150,000.

The company is to be called Charles Gurd and Company (Maritime) Limited. It will take over the business now carried on at Saint John under the name of Blue Ribbon Beverage Company.

ALBERTA'S THIRD NAPHTHA WELL IN TURNER VALLEY

Royalite Company, Imperial Oil Subsidiary, Has New Well

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—Striking a production of 17 million feet of wet gas per day, Royalite No. 8 well of the Imperial Oils Ltd., has further proved the Turner Valley as an oil field. The big flow was encountered at a depth of 3,753 feet. Royalite No. 8 is located about half a mile south of the Illinois-Alberta.

For some time past the conditions at Royalite No. 8 looked extremely promising and all precautions had been taken to cope with an expected blowing in. This well makes the third big well to be struck in the Turner Valley field. Royalite No. 4 has a flow of 19 million feet daily, carrying more than 600 barrels of 73 gravity naphtha per day. Dalhousie No. 1 has been producing about 260 barrels per day on one separator, with an estimated flow of 17 to 19 million feet of wet gas daily.

Drilling of the Ontario-Alberta Oil Development Company's well, located 12 miles northeast of Suffield will start in a few days, according to a statement made to The Financial Post by H. B. Pearson, consulting engineer of the company.

Activities at the Spooner well in the Turner Valley are being held up pending the arrival of a diamond drill. This is expected shortly when drilling will be resumed. Although the shares have sagged to $1.36 because the well did not blow itself in a short time ago, those who are keenly watching the situation have still as much confidence as ever in the well becoming a large producer.

MILLING INDUSTRY RECORDS CONTINUE EXPANSION IN 1926

Lower Prices Keep Down Value, But Volume is Much Higher

Continued expansion in value of production during 1926 when compared with the year immediately preceding, was recorded by the flour and grist milling industry. In 1925 the increase was largely due to an increase in the market price of the principal commodities, whereas in the following year the greater value was largely as a result of an increase in production.

According to a report prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, 19,056,162 barrels of flour were produced in 1926. This is the third largest production since 1917. On the basis of an average cost per barrel of $6.88, which is below average, production of flour had a value during the year of $131,187,907. While this figure has been exceeded on a number of occasions in the last decade, the showing is satisfactory in view of the lower values prevailing during the year.

Ontario continues to hold its place as the principal milling province of the Dominion, with a production in 1926 value at $105,437,330. This is roughly sixty per cent. of the total of $189,580,741, given by the Bureau as the value of products of all grist and flour mills. Quebec was second in importance with an output of $28,513,371. Output by provinces is shown in the following table:

	Capital	Mills
P. E. Island	$ 190,581	17
Nova Scotia	576,983	23
New Brunswick	1,870,299	37
Quebec	28,513,371	371
Ontario	105,437,330	676
Manitoba	19,319,203	36
Saskatchewan	14,518,952	63
Alberta	18,097,886	64
British Columbia	1,556,136	4
Total	$189,580,741	1291

Capital Shows Decline

The aggregate of capital invested in flour and grist mills in 1926 shows a decline from the previous year, the figures being $58,335,813 and $60,104,258, respectively.

Capital investment in this industry by provinces, are shown in the table below:

P. E. Island	$ 71,438
Nova Scotia	351,557
New Brunswick	286,282
Quebec	10,992,050
Ontario	29,008,355
Manitoba	6,159,778
Saskatchewan	4,402,031
Alberta	5,898,632
British Columbia	1,165,690
Total	$58,335,813

SASKATOON TELLS ALL BIDDERS WAIT

City Decides Not to Go Ahead With Power Plant Sale

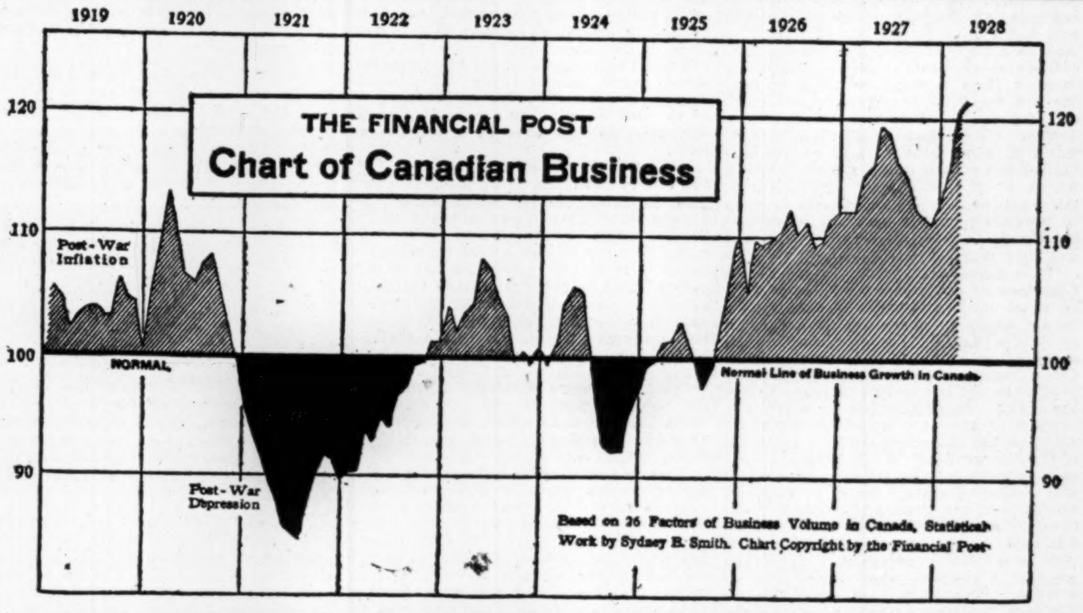
From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—A multiplicity of offers has resulted in the city of Saskatoon hoisting its whole power question in the meantime in order that the various propositions might be more thoroughly probed. In power circles here such action has not come as a surprise as keen competition was shown by the Midwest Utilities Corporation, the Calgary Power Company, and the Dominion Electric and Power Company.

The offer of the first mentioned company was to purchase the power plant and street railway system outright. This called for a 20-year franchise. The Calgary Power Co. submitted an offer to sell power to the city in bulk and under which the city would continue to operate its present plant. The offer of the Dominion electric was to purchase the utilities outright, to buy or lease the plant and to sell power to the city wholesale, or to lease the utilities and operate them.

Another proposition that the Calgary Power Co. has under way just now is the extension of its power line from Magrath to Cardston, in Southern Alberta, and which would tap quite a number of towns in between. The offer of the company is to purchase the power plant at Cardston at its full value and to furnish power at a maximum of 10 cents per k.w. This offer is now being considered and the general expectation is that it will be accepted.

Canadian Business Again Shows Advance



General business in Canada was at a high and advancing level during the early months of 1928 as shown by the chart above. The increase in March was due chiefly to expansion in the iron and steel, newsprint, and industries connected with the manufacture and operation of the motor car. The index of general business is computed from 26 factors of physical volume essential to production in Canada. The series are adjusted by usual methods for seasonal variation and the long term trend.

General Trade Situation Makes Rapid Recovery

Business is Now More Active Than at Any Time in the Post-War Period, or Probably at Any Other Time in History

By SYDNEY B. SMITH

General business in Canada recovered rapidly during the early months of the present year, according to an index of twenty-six factors prepared for The Financial Post. A slight improvement was shown in March following marked increases in the two preceding months. The index in March was 121.6 compared with 121.0 in February and 116.9 in January. In the preparation of this index adjustments by usual methods are made for seasonal tendencies and for the long term trend.

The index shows that business is now more active than at any other time in the post-war period or probably in the whole history of the Dominion. Aside from seasonal tendencies business in 1927 was most active in May and June, when the index was slightly greater than 118.0.

During the latter half of 1927 a reaction was in evidence terminating in November. Speaking in the most general terms, it may be explained that the recession in the latter part of 1927 was due to a slackening in consumer demand. Production and consumption are complimentary factors in the economic process. Expansion or contraction in one phase has immediate effect on the other.

Unfortunately the data necessary to measure directly the trend of the consumption of Canadian goods are not available, but one may get at the matter indirectly. Providing wholesale prices are comparatively stable, as they have been during the last nine months, any falling off in production may be attributed to insufficient demand to take the output off the hands of the producer. If this hypothesis is placed upon the matter, it may be inferred that consumers were somewhat surfeited with the large increase in the production of Canadian goods culminating, as far as 1927 was concerned, with June of that year. Further it would be apparent that, speaking generally, in December last the indifference of buyers was overcome, stronger demand being in evidence until the present time.

Made Marked Gains

In comparing operations in March with the preceding month after seasonal adjustment, it is notable that a few large industries made marked gains, while many of the smaller groups showed recession.

The primary iron and steel industry was especially active in March, the output of steel being greater than in any other month in post-war history. This high rate of capacity in a strategic industry has much significance, indicating that preparations are being made for expansion in many lines.

The increase in the output of paper was more pronounced than usual. As the mills are not being operated to capacity, paper is only being manufactured when there is opportunity to dispose of it. Canadian production to a certain extent is displacing production in the United States. Otherwise the industry must wait on the development of markets at home and abroad. As the United States is the chief market for Canadian newsprint, the trend of business in that country directly affects the prosperity of the paper industry.

The output of motor car plants was greatly increased in March and when the Ford Company has fully solved the problem of obtaining parts in sufficient volume a considerable expansion may be expected. Production was less in March than in the corresponding month of 1927. If the present trend is continued the production of last year will soon be surpassed.

The extensive importation of crude petroleum is a concomitant of the great expansion in motor car registration. The oil industry is making provision for an unprecedented demand for gasoline and lubricating oil during the present season. The importation of crude rubber showed a recession in March, but was still at a high level. In the meantime, prices of plantation rubber have slumped to a minimum upon the announcement that restriction of output according to the Stevenson plan would be abandoned. Also a credit was extended to the American rubber pool, extending the period in which the large American consumers will combine to make their purchases of crude rubber.

The building industry was active in March, although the new contracts awarded were less than in the preceding month. Building permits issued in the cities and towns were in large amount, but not quite up to the level which might have been expected when the high total of February is considered in conjunction with seasonable tendencies. From the nature of the case, records of the building industry in Canada are necessarily erratic. It happened in March that no exceptionally large contracts were placed, the aggregate being made up of many small or moderately sized operations.

Metal Mining Active

Metal mining showed marked expansion in March, the exports of copper indicating that the activity in the mining fields so widely advertised during the last few years is now resulting in increased production. The export of nickel has also shown progressive increases since the beginning of the year. The increased demand for the metal for plating purposes at steady prices should be gratifying to the two companies operating in the Sudbury district. The lead-zinc mines were also operating at an increased proportion of capacity, while the production of gold and silver was very satisfactory.

The exports of asbestos were in good volume; coal mining was less productive in March. The special concession granted to the coal industry in the way of reduced freight rates from Alberta to the central provinces will have a beneficial effect on operating schedules.

After seasonal adjustment the index of industrial employment was greater at the first of April than at the first of the preceding month. As the index of employment is carefully computed from the payrolls of most of the large concerns in all phases of productive enterprise with the exception of agriculture, the increase on the first of April cannot be other than significant. The index on the whole tends to lag one month or so behind the index of general business but it is nevertheless a good indicator of actual conditions.

Think Ontario Steel Should be Converted; or Should be Sold

Present Price of Common Would Allow Profitable Switch in Preferred

RIGHTS EXPIRE SOON

Preferred Must Exercise Conversion Privilege Before End of June — Earnings Little Changed

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The recent dividend declaration of the Ontario Steel Products of 37½ cents a share on the no par value common stock for the quarter ending March 31 and payable May 15, in no way aids the preferred shareholders of the company to decide whether or not to exchange their preferred for common. Up to June 30 next, the preferred shareholders have the option of converting each share of preferred stock into four new common shares of no par value.

The current fiscal year of the Ontario Steel Products also ends June 30 next. It is understood that earnings for this year are running at about the same level, and perhaps a little higher, than in 1927 when profits applicable to preferred and common stock dividends amounted to $110,490.

Pays $1.50 a Year on Stock

At the close of 1927 the company had outstanding $750,000 in $100 par value 7 per cent., preferred stock. There are 30,000 common shares of no par value now outstanding. On these, dividends at the rate of $1.50 per annum are being paid.

Holders of the preferred stock are faced with a difficult decision. If the conversion rights be not exercised, the preferred shareholders will lose forever any opportunity of participating in the possibly larger future profits of the company.

On the other hand if conversion be effected, they will be forced to forego, apparently, for some time a portion of the yield from their holdings, for each share of preferred if converted into common would return the holder only $6 a year as against $7 at the present time.

Even though Ontario Steel Products is doing a satisfactory business and presents its shareholders with but a conservative picture of its operations in the annual income account, yet earnings do not appear to be such as to permit an increase in the common dividend to $1.75 per year which would allow the preferred shareholders to convert without any loss in the annual revenue from their holdings.

With the common on a $1.75 annual dividend basis, the company would require $105,000 annually to meet its preferred and common dividends—whether all or merely a portion of the preferred were converted. For over the past three years, net profits applicable to dividends have only averaged about $112,000—a figure only marginally in excess of such a possible dividend increase on the common stock of the company. Moreover, in the 1924 year the company earned only $63,000 applicable to dividends.

Hence, it appears probable that those shareholders who desire to retain stock in the investment class and who do not desire to speculate on the future of the company will hang on to their preferred stock holdings, or else sell the shares and purchase other investments.

The common stock of the Ontario Steel Products now sells around $31 a share. This gives an indicated value of $124 to the preferred—a high figure and one that appears to be a little out of line with comparable securities. The yield on the pre-

(Continued on page 13)

Joins Nalaco

D. J. JOHNSTON,
New supervisor of agencies of North American Life Assurance Company.

EXECUTIVE
AVAILABLE

Here is a well-known executive with varied, thorough and practical experience as office man, salesman, sales manager, branch manager, and at present general sales manager for large Canadian manufacturer in charge of advertising and merchandising policies and of wholesale, retail and export sales aggregating four millions.

He is a Canadian, age 34, in excellent health, married, has unimpeachable references and business record. He possesses an intimate knowledge of almost the entire Dominion, is capable of creative thought and constructive ideas and has the sales instinct, vision and energy to build up a business.

Immediate engagement not imperative, but desires permanent opportunity with substantial organization where energetic application and capacity for responsibility are essential. Box 114, The Financial Post, Toronto.

KIPPEN, NEWTON & CO.
Members of Montreal Stock Exchange.
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P. Lyall & Sons
Construction
Company, Limited
Toronto - Montreal - Ottawa

NEW ISSUE.

$380,000.00

Medicine Hat Greenhouses Limited
FORMERLY
THE "ROSERY" FLOWER CO. OF MEDICINE HAT
7% Cumulative Sinking Fund Preferred Stock.

Preferred as to Dividends and Assets. Dividends on this issue accrue from April 15th, 1928, and are payable quarterly on the 15th of April, July, October and January. Redeemable in whole or in part after January 1st, 1930, on any Dividend Payment Date on 90 days notice at 105 and Accrued Dividend.

Transfer Agent:—THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE CO., LTD., CALGARY.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	To be Issued
7% Cumulative Preferred, $100.00 Par Value	$400,000.00	$380,000.00
Common Shares, No Par Value	20,000.00	20,000.00

BUSINESS:—MEDICINE HAT GREENHOUSES, LIMITED has been incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, to acquire the Assets and Business of The Rosery Flower Company. The Company is engaged in the business of Growing, Wholesaling and Retailing potted and cut flowers and small vegetables of all kinds, and is equipped to cover the entire service of handling its products from Greenhouse to Market. From a modest beginning in 1909 the Company has shown consistent growth, and is now the second largest enterprise of its kind in Canada.

PROPERTIES: MEDICINE HAT GREENHOUSES, LIMITED owns and operates thoroughly modern Greenhouses, 8¼ Acres under glass, being fully equipped and stocked with Roses, Carnations, Flowers of all kinds, and small vegetables. In addition the Company owns and operates retail stores in the City of Medicine Hat, Alta., and Moose Jaw, Sask.

MARKET:—In addition to operating retail stores in Medicine Hat and Moose Jaw, the Company has extensive wholesale connections extending from Port Arthur, Ont., to the Western Coast. It is interesting to note that the Company has shipped Flowers, in cold storage, as far East as Montreal and Toronto. Flowers imported into Canada are subject to a Customs Duty of 17½%, thus eliminating Foreign competition.

ASSETS

As certified by the Canadian Appraisal Company Fixed Assets are valued for replacement at	$424,000.00
The Net Current Assets as Certified by Eric Richardson, C.A., amount to	66,000.00
This makes the Total Net Assets	$490,000.00

EARNINGS:—As certified by Eric Richardson, Esq., C.A. The Net Earnings of the Company, after deducting Operating Expenses and Depreciation, for the past three years, amounted to:

1925	1926	1927
$55,416.58	$62,380.92	$47,534.76

or an average of $55,000.00 per annum, being at the rate of over twice Preferred Dividend requirements. Earnings for the year 1928 are conservatively estimated at $60,000.00 Eleven new Greenhouses were constructed and stocked during the latter part of 1927, and will show increased earnings for the year 1928. Average profit available for Common Shares was just under $1.50 per share.

The construction and stocking of these new greenhouses largely accounted for the reduced profits in 1927.

SINKING FUND:—Commencing with the year 1930, and annually thereafter, 10% of the annual revenues of the Company available upon its common stock will be set aside for the purpose of a Sinking Fund to retire the Preferred Stock Issue. These funds will be utilized to purchase shares in the open market at not exceeding the call price, or if such shares are not so available they may be called by lot, at 105 and accrued dividend. Shares so purchased shall be cancelled and not re-issued.

MANAGEMENT:—The Management of Medicine Hat Greenhouses, Limited, will be in the hands of those who have largely contributed to the growth and development of the Company, thus securing and maintaining a continuation of those policies which have made the success of the Company. A substantial portion of the Preferred and Common Shares are owned by those in charge of the Company's operations. The Directors have been chosen on account of their personal interest in the conduct of the business.

GENERAL:—Cheap Fuel, Short Winter Seasons, and Ideal Weather Conditions are big factors in the growing and market of flowers and small vegetables, and the properties which the Company has acquired are well situated and maintained, with earnings showing a steady and sustained growth over a long period of years. The cost of Fuel of a similar enterprise elsewhere would be approximately five times the cost in Medicine Hat.

All legal details in connection with this issue have been approved by Messrs. Bennett, Hannah & Sanford.

We recommend and offer these Preferred Shares.

PRICE: 100 and accrued Dividend, to Yield 7%

Each Share of Preferred Stock will carry a bonus of One Share of Common Stock.

It is expected that application will be made to list the preferred and Common Shares on the Winnipeg Stock Exchange.

As the Western application would cover the entire issue, we are reserving a few shares for Eastern clients, who can telegraph us orders at our expense.

CARLILE & FARR, LIMITED.
208 Grain Exchange Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

O. C. ARNOTT & CO. LIMITED
Royal Bank Chambers, Calgary, Alta.

CLARK MARTIN & COMPANY
232 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

The information contained in this circular is based upon statements and statistics on which we have relied in the purchase of these securities. We do not guarantee, but believe the statements herein made to be true.

Current Events in Banking World

BALANCE SHEETS AT BEST REFLECT MEAGRE OPINIONS

More Information Needed to Supplement Accounting Figures

The Winnipeg Bankers' Lecture Club, under the presidency of S. E. Rae, has now printed the address delivered before the club by David Cooper, C.A., on the subject of "Analyses of Financial Statements."

At the meeting when this address was delivered, W. G. Laird, supervisor of Western Branches of the Imperial Bank of Canada, was in the chair:

Mr. Cooper said:

"I want to make a statement at the outset that a balance sheet of any concern very rarely reflects definite facts. Where the only asset is cash, and the only liability the capital to the proprietors, then it could be truly said that such a balance sheet reflected a definite known condition which is not in any way subject to modification through opinions that may or may not be reliable. When a balance sheet includes such items as accounts and bills receivable, merchandise inventories, plant, buildings, and the like, we immediately become subject to a series of opinions. There is no hard and fast rule for the valuation of merchandise, and the opinion of the works manager may have a vital bearing on the valuation placed upon this asset. Neither is there a hard and fast rule for estimating the depreciation on buildings, plant, machinery and other similar assets, so that whereas one's opinion may provide for 2½ per cent. depreciation in one case, another's opinion may be that 5 per cent. is not sufficient. Therefore, it is apparent that a balance sheet consists of much information that is the result of expressed opinions.

Information to be Given

"What should a balance sheet reveal? Too many balance sheets are simply a list of assets and liabilities, showing the surplus, or deficit, as the case may be. The information that may be gleaned from these balance sheets in some cases is very meagre—so meagre, in fact, that without additional information it is impossible to draw any conclusions upon which it would be safe to rely. A properly prepared balance sheet should show:

(a) Short term liabilities and the assets available for liquidating these debts.

(b) The fixed tangible assets representing plant, buildings, etc.

(c) Assets (in a separate group) having no material form such as goodwill, organization expense, patent rights, formulas and so on.

(d) Bonded and mortgage indebtedness.

(e) Capital, surplus and reserve with full details relating to the authorized, subscribed and paid up capital.

"In addition to these main portions of the balance sheet, it is advisable to have definite information relating to: fire insurance and other risks that are carried; the assets that have been pledged as security for any mortgages or bonded indebtedness; the assets that have been hypothecated to the bank, if any, and the extent of provisions made for shrinkages in value, due to depreciation, doubtful accounts and other anticipated losses, the exact extent of which is yet unknown.

Figuring Net Worth

"It follows, of course, that the values placed upon assets determine the value at which the net worth will be shown on the balance sheet. The capital, surplus and undivided profit represents the net worth of the business to the proprietors, but if any over-valuation is apparent on the asset side, then it follows that the net worth is overstated. With even the greatest of care it is sometimes difficult to fix accurately the true cash value of the assets. Until the exchange of such assets for cash has actually taken place, all conclusions of value are expressions of opinion, more or less accurate, according to the experience of those responsible for the values given. Upon the care and attention given to the work of valuing each asset will depend the final result, and unless these valuations are made carefully and accurately, a business man may be uncertain as to his real financial position.

"It must be apparent that the information to be obtained from a balance sheet at the best is usually insufficient upon which to base a reliable opinion as to the present trend of the business. In order to size up the entire situation, it is well to have before one the profit and loss statement and balance sheets for several years.

Watching Capital Expenditures

"The balance sheet shows the financial position on a certain day. The profit and loss statement shows the result of the operations for a definite period. By comparing one profit and loss statement with another, one may see whether the profits are increasing or decreasing—a vital fact to the prospective investor. By comparing one balance sheet with another, the additions that are being made year after year to plant and other fixed assets, may be seen. Unless additional capital is being received, the expenditures on plant, etc., are being made out of the original capital or from the profits, or both. Since such expenditures lock up in permanent form what would otherwise be available as working capital, it is well to see that capital expenditures are curtailed or reduced to a minimum, unless in cases where the expenditures would result in increased profit or reduced expenses to an extent that would fully justify the proposed expenditure. Even then proposed additions should be carefully watched so that no more capital than is necessary becomes tied up in fixed or wasting assets.

No Par Value Shares

"In discussing the question of no-par value shares, it will be necessary to deal generally with the differences between the par value, market value and book value of a share.

"The par value is the fixed monetary figure printed upon the stock certificate. This figure is often determined arbitrarily by the incorporators, but the book value does not necessarily bear any relationship either to the book value or the market value.

"The book value of a share is the equity in the net worth of a company, as shown by the books, that attaches to each share issued.

"The market value is the price at which the share can be sold. The selling price is generally determined by the value of the assets behind each share, together with the share of the earnings that attaches to each share. The market value is, therefore, constantly changing.

"No-par-value shares have no definite value assigned to them. The value of the consideration received by a company for the issue of no-par-value shares, constitutes the addition to the company's stated capital.

Opportunity for Juggling

"When assets are transferred to a company in return for the issue of no-par shares, it is necessary to place an accurate valuation on each and every asset, and the no-par value capital account will be credited with the value of the assets acquired. This sum is known as the stated capital, which must be maintained intact. Surplus profits should not be added to the no-par-value capital account, neither should a deficit be charged to this account, for when this is done, it is possible to so manipulate the accounts that a deficit is covered up. This cannot be done with the ordinary par value capital account to which we are more accustomed.

"The chief advantages of no-par-value shares relate to the issue of shares to promoters for good-will and other intangible assets. The taking of 500 shares of $100 each, in return for the good-will of a business being acquired, means that the good-will account would stand on the new concern's books at $50,000, whereas it is possible to take 500 no-par-value shares, carrying the same voting power and to put upon the good-will a value more nearly reflecting its true value. In this way the value of the things acquired would decide the stated value of the no-par-value shares issued in exchange.

Selling Shares in Units

"I was asked to say a few words regarding the new unit idea of selling shares. Several issues have been put on recently whereby two preferred shares and one no-par-value share would be offered for, say, $260 a unit. I know of one case where this was done, and in this instance the preferred shares each had a par value of $100, and the no-par-value share had a stated value of $1. The company was, therefore, disposing of each unit at a profit of $59, but in the instance quoted, the entire profit was given away as commission for the sale of the shares.

"This could not have been given effect to with shares of par value, without disclosing the fact that the shares were being sold at a large premium or that the capital was impaired through the sale of shares at par and the payment of so large a commission out of the proceeds. While there have been many legitimate issues sold on the unit basis, the scheme lends itself to too many abuses in the hands of promoters whose chief business is the selling of the shares and whose interest stops there.

"The placing of a definite value on shares of no-par-value is necessary because the corporation itself must know what portion of the net worth is capital and what is surplus. Likewise, shareholders have the right to know what portion of the net worth is distributable to them in dividends and what portion is fixed capital. Then the creditors and bankers are entitled to know what portion of the net worth is definitely withheld from distribution for the greater security of their claim.

Depreciation Accounts

"When it comes to the question of depreciation while the income tax department allows 2 per cent. depreciation on reinforced concrete buildings, 2½ per cent. on brick or stone, 5 per cent. on frame buildings, 10 per cent. on plant, machinery and furniture, it does not necessarily follow that these are the correct rates to be adopted.

"Depreciation may be briefly defined as the shrinkage in value of an asset due to that asset being used or worn or becoming old-fashioned. It is the lessening in value that naturally results from things being used. Machinery, buildings, delivery equipment and similar assets necessary to the transaction of business gradually decrease in value as they are used or as they become old. Machinery, particularly, is subject to depreciation because it not only wears uot, but also becomes out of date. As soon as a new machine is invented that will do work better, more quickly or cheaper than a machine then in use, the old machine becomes immediately out of date and of much less value than it was. This lessening or shrinkage in value of a machine is just as much a part of the cost of doing business as the wages of the mechanic who operates the machine. When an article is used to produce profit it becomes worn and eventually it has to be replaced if the business is to be continued.

"It is proper, therefore, to state that a portion of the gross profit earned by an asset subject to depreciation should be set aside to cover the loss that is gradually taking place through that asset being used. If it is necessary to use a machine as a means of making profit, then it is surely necessary to see that when that machine is worn out enough of the earnings have been set aside to pay the cost of a new machine. If this is not done, the business, so far as that particular machine is concerned, will cease to exist. So it is with all assets that are used and gradually decreased in value through use. As an example of the importance of proper provision for depreciation, take the case of a concern whose sole asset is a ship. The ship cost, say $20,000. Suppose that the profits earned by the concern averaged $1,600 each year for the life of the ship, and that at the end of 20 years the ship was torn to pieces and the lumber, etc., sold to net the owners $4,000. The result of these transactions would be:

Total profits		$32,000
Less net cost of ship:		
Original cost	$20,000	
Deduct proceeds of sale of lumber, etc.	4,000	
		16,000
Net profit		$16,000

"If the gross profits had been paid out each year, at the end of the twentieth year the concern would have $4,000 in cash and no ship. The cash on hand would not be sufficient to purchase another ship so that the shareholders in the concern would either have to pay in sufficient to make up the amount required to buy a new ship, or, as an alternative, receive their respective shares of the cash on hand and cease business.

Worn Out in Service

"How is it that this becomes necessary? We know that $20,000 was originally invested, and that, therefore, under ordinary circumstances, if only profits have been distributed to the shareholders there should be assets worth $20,000 still existing at the end of the twentieth year. Upon careful examination of the result of the transactions we can see that in earning $32,000 of so-called profits the ship was practically worn out. We can also see that for every dollar earned fifty cents was taken from the value of the ship. From the statement shown above we note that in 20 years the value of the ship decreased to the extent of $16,000 or at the rate of $800 each year. From this we gather that the annual earning of $1,600 did not represent all profit because at the end of each year the ship had decreased in value $800. This decrease in value was caused by the use of the ship, and if the ship had not been used the profit would not have been made. The earning of $1,600 each year therefore represented:

The decrease of the value of the ship	$ 800.00
Actual profit	800.00
Total gross earning	$1,600.00

"If the earnings were all distributed to the shareholders each year, then it is quite evident that one-half of the money distributed represented a return of the original investment of each shareholder and the other half was the profit truly earned. If instead of paying all the earnings of the ship to the shareholders one-half of each year's earnings had been held, there would have accumulated by the end of the twentieth year a sum equal to 20 x $800 or $16,000, which, with the cash on hand, would have been enough to purchase a new ship and thus continue the business without the necessity of requiring the shareholders to pay in a similar amount. The setting aside of a certain sum each year would be the way of providing for depreciation in this case. From the foregoing it should be clear that if depreciation is not properly provided for any distribution of so-called profits is really a return in part of the original investment, and that if the process is continually followed the day will come when the concern will be seriously handicapped if not completely put out of business. It should be carefully noted that depreciation goes on always even though no profit is made.

Consider Actual Conditions

"The depreciation to be provided for should be arrived at after taking into consideration the actual condition of the wasting asset. One building built of brick may last forty years, while another of similar construction, but with a faulty foundation may not stand up for twenty years. Even were the building with the faulty foundation to stand for the twenty years, the damage to the building through the poor construction may very seriously affect the annual revenue to a considerable degree.

"The depreciation to be written off is at best a guess, and since this is the case, it is advisable to take into account, at intervals of say five years, the actual condition and value of the building so that the adequacy or inadequacy of the depreciation may be determined. Adjustments may then be found necessary.

"When depreciation is provided for, the amount is charged to the profit and loss account, and in some cases the amount is credited to an account called 'Reserve for Depreciation.' This so-called reserve is not a real reserve because it is merely placed on the credit side of the ledger or balance sheet to offset the over-valuation that is apparent on the other side due to the asset being shown at cost, whereas a shrinkage has taken place due to wear and tear.

"In the balance sheet the allowances for depreciation should be deducted from the assets to which they refer, so that the assets may be shown at their depreciation values.

"Let me say that quite frequently, business men put on, and keep on, rose-colored spectacles when they are looking at and examining their own financial statements. It is the duty of accountants to see that their clients put on the smoked glasses of cold logic in order that they may see exactly how they stand, and so that their exultation over profit may be tempered with decorum as to what to do with it."

In the service of industry

Economy and Convenience in the *new* Fairbanks Globe Valve

The new Fairbanks Globe Valve has a disc holder that can be replaced quickly and easily—which means a decided saving of time and money.

The improvement in design of this valve has been made without sacrificing any of the features that have made Fairbanks Globe Valves famous for their trouble-free service and long life—the best of bronze, more threads always engaged in the bonnet, rounded seat to prevent lodging of sediment and to ensure perfect contact.

The CANADIAN Fairbanks-Morse COMPANY Limited 148

St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria

Weekly Bank Clearings

(As compared with same week last year)

Eastern Cities

	Apr. 28, 1927	Apr. 26, 1928
Halifax	$ 3,203,859	$ 3,363,529
St. John	2,510,503	2,959,534
Moncton	860,337	801,365
Sherbrooke	857,498	896,105
Quebec	6,493,531	5,333,628
Montreal	121,105,875	135,647,602
Ottawa	6,880,497	8,037,056
Kingston	658,903	796,211
Peterboro'	980,112	863,293
Toronto	119,004,819	139,030,936
Hamilton	6,055,971	6,018,944
Brantford	1,204,312	1,245,262
London	3,228,763	3,351,118
Sarnia	572,360	624,551
Chatham	797,406	801,714
Kitchener	1,106,767	1,255,322
Windsor	5,158,754	5,395,027

Western Cities

	Apr. 28, 1927	Apr. 26, 1928
Fort William	$ 1,228,982	$ 831,200
Winnipeg	46,987,992	46,204,842
Brandon	513,885	576,946
Moose Jaw	1,001,909	1,115,655
Saskatoon	1,793,438	....
Prince Albert	355,030	473,038
Lethbridge	535,508	764,157
Calgary	6,526,771	12,330,331
Edmonton	4,492,425	5,770,789
Medicine Hat	275,818	466,223
New Westminster	934,506	826,927
Vancouver	19,088,089	22,151,731
Victoria	2,122,718	2,543,920
Regina	3,734,614	4,960,411

Monthly Bank Clearings

Eastern Cities

	April, 1927	April, 1928
Montreal	$504,480,586	$613,929,191
Toronto	499,773,737	569,519,476
Ottawa	29,218,237	33,727,789
Quebec	28,581,634	25,611,069
Hamilton	23,872,061	30,996,218
Halifax	13,789,086	15,131,920
London	13,172,655	14,436,315
St. John	10,152,188	12,055,812
Kitchener	4,721,181	5,420,560
Brantford	4,872,599	5,623,746
Chatham	3,390,977	3,278,097
Peterboro'	3,921,340	3,834,970
Sherbrooke	4,280,045	4,171,453
Moncton	3,509,099	3,641,793
Sarnia	2,618,424	2,631,321
Kingston	2,453,458	3,509,323
Windsor	20,067,454	20,066,454

Western Cities

	April, 1927	April, 1928
Winnipeg	$187,477,456	$203,179,782
Vancouver	73,547,657	87,137,156
Calgary	29,434,134	50,656,715
Edmonton	21,386,667	....
Regina	16,658,214	20,746,498
Victoria	8,935,980	10,376,415
Saskatoon	7,449,326	10,070,191
Moose Jaw	4,806,093	5,103,791
Fort William	4,103,872	3,745,374
New Westminster	3,362,621	3,497,246
Brandon	2,207,754	2,601,674
Lethbridge	2,368,184	3,247,741
Prince Albert	1,165,579	1,916,754
Medicine Hat	1,191,258	2,087,392

Bee Keeping Popular

WINNIPEG, Man.—Bee keeping was never so popular in Manitoba as it is at the present time, according to the provincial apiarist. The reasons for this are to be found in the seven million pound yield last year and the excellent quality of the product, a quality which brought first prizes at the Royal Winter Fair. It is not possible to fill all the demands for meetings and short courses at local points.

Bank Chat

L. A. Gould, accountant of the Bank of Toronto, Kingston, has been appointed manager, Lansdowne.

Bank of Montreal has opened an office at Wostok, Alberta, as sub-agency to Chipman, Alta., branch.

J. S. McKerchar, manager of the Bank of Toronto, Lansdowne, has been attached to the head office, Toronto.

N. V. R. Huns, manager of the Bank of Montreal, Lethbridge, has been appointed to the foreign department, Montreal.

Dominion Bank has opened a branch at Rachel and St. Dominique Streets, Montreal, known as St. Jean Baptiste Market Branch.

H. R. Wallace, manager of the Bank of Montreal, Haliburton, and Mrs. Wallace have sailed for Bermuda on the Canadian Fisher.

The Standard Bank of Canada is opening a branch in Orillia and has leased the premises formerly occupied by the Bank of Montreal.

B. H. Siddall, manager at Deseronto, of the Bank of Montreal, has been transferred to Amherstburg. V. N. Prest, of Courtland, is the new manager at Deseronto.

C. G. Dunning, of the Yorkton, Saskatchewan, branch, and formerly manager of the Merchants Bank in Calgary, has been transferred to take charge of the Lethbridge branch of the Bank of Montreal.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has completed arrangements for the opening of a branch on Eighth Ave., Calgary, opposite the site to be occupied by the new T. Eaton Co. departmental store.

R. H. Short, supervisor of branches of the Standard Bank, was recently presented with a pair of silver candlesticks by his former customers in Brantford. Mr. Short was manager of that branch for six years.

Canadian Bank of Commerce is opening two new branches in Montreal. One at 2300 Mount Royal Avenue East, will be in charge of A. L. Brien, as manager, and one at 3200 Masson Street, Rosemount, will be in charge of J. A. Heroux, as manager.

Arrangements have been made to establish a branch of the Standard Bank of Canada at Willow Creek, Alberta, to serve the coal mining district, which will be opened as the result of the Rosedale-Bull Pond extension of the C.P.R. A service of one day each week will be given from Drumheller, pending further developments in the new mining district.

Work will not commence before August on the new home of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Toronto. Architects are working on the plans. Alterations are in progress on the building at Wellington and Bay Streets, which is being used temporarily by the bank staff, in the nature of large vault accommodation.

Bois De Verber, 63, retired manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, died at New Glasgow, N.S. He had been ill for some time. Mr. De Veber came to New Glasgow 32 years ago from Saint John, N.B., as manager of the Halifax Banking Company's branch. When that institution was taken over by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, he remained in the same position until his retirement.

Confirming an announcement made some days ago by Mayor C. E. Jackson, a letter, forwarded to the Windsor city council from the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the city's banker, contains the information that the bank is willing to handle the city loans at an interest rate of 5¼ per cent. for all sums over $1,000,000. Originally 5½ per cent. was charged, but Mayor Jackson induced the bank to reduce the rate after a conference with James Moreton, manager of the Windsor branch.

J. F. McMillan, of Edmonton, was elected president of the Northern Alberta and British Columbia Lumbermen's Association, when the annual meeting was held jointly with a meeting of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Walter Jack, of Longworth, B.C., and A. B. Donley, of Edmonton, were elected vice-presidents. I. R. Poole, of Calgary, was re-elected secretary. Mr. McMillan was formerly manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, Edmonton. In 1923 he entered the lumber business.

Speaking before the Fort William Rotary club recently L. J. Webster, manager of the Bank of Montreal, assured his listeners that the bank was solidly behind rural development with particular reference to improving herds for dairying purposes.

Mr. Webster's address explained, in a clear-cut manner, the function of a bank with respect to loans to merchants, manufacturers and farmers and pointed out the extent to which the banks had financed Western Canadian rural activities.

The death occurred last week of C. J. Sloan, one of the most promising men in the Royal Bank. Mr. Sloan had undergone a serious operation and was unable to rally after it. He was 41 years of age.

Before he had reached his fortieth birthday, Mr. Sloan had attained one of the chief positions the bank had to offer, as manager of the Toronto branch. He entered banking life as a junior with the Traders' Bank in February, 1905, and was located in Grand Valley. Afterwards he served in many Ontario branches, until in Sept., 1909, he came to the Gerrard Street and Jones Avenue branch as accountant, being appointed manager in 1911.

In 1912 the Royal Bank took over the Traders' Bank; and in September, 1916, Mr. Sloan was made manager of the College and Bathurst branch. In June of 1919 he joined the supervisors' department as assistant inspector, and after two years was made manager of the Yonge and Richmond branch, in April, 1921.

He went to the head office in Montreal in February, 1925; returning to Toronto in September of that year as assistant supervisor. It was in November of last year that he reached his recent high position as manager of the Toronto branch.

The Royal Bank of Canada
Head Office, Montreal

Condensed Statement to the Dominion Government
March 31, 1928

LIABILITIES

Capital Paid up	$ 30,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	30,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,809,831.87
Notes in Circulation	40,635,180.94
Deposits	694,759,969.33
Due to Other Banks	22,105,171.50
Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Branch)	5,034,953.07
Letters of Credit outstanding	41,987,561.18
	$866,332,667.89

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Banks	$105,914,639.01
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	12,400,000.00
Government and Municipal Securities	128,805,214.44
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	20,253,881.66
Call Loans in Canada	56,224,955.69
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	51,010,798.74
	$374,609,489.54
Loans and Discounts	430,408,157.57
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	41,987,561.18
Bank Premises	14,402,031.31
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	1,904,107.48
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	1,721,320.81
Deposit with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	1,300,000.00
	$866,332,667.89

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have stood the greatest of all tests—the test of TIME.

For more than half a century they have been a favorite investment of many prudent and experienced investors.

In addition to being an unquestionable security, the Bonds offer special advantages. For example, they are issued as required by investors, for periods and in sums to suit the needs of each individual.

At present the rate obtainable on amounts invested in these bonds is 4¾ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. Considering the yield basis on which other high-grade securities are selling and keeping in mind the decided trend towards lower rates, this is a very attractive rate of interest.

Please call or write for full particulars of the Bonds of Canada's premier mortgage corporation. They offer a splendid opportunity for the employment of idle funds.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION
14-18 Toronto Street, Toronto 2
Investments exceed $63,000,000.00

These shares having been oversubscribed, this advertisement is published as a matter of record only.

The Waterloo Manufacturing Company
LIMITED
(Incorporated under the Dominion Companies Act)

60,000 SHARES
CLASS "A" STOCK
(No par value)

Holders of Class "A" shares are entitled to cumulative dividends of $1.00 per share per annum, payable before any dividends on Class "B" shares. After payment of such Class "A" dividends the Company may pay to holders of Class "B" shares a non-cumulative dividend not exceeding $1.00 per share in any year. Shareholders of Class "A" and Class "B" stock share equally in all additional dividends or distributions. Neither Class "A" nor Class "B" stock is callable, and on any sale, dissolution or distribution of the Company or its assets, all shares rank equally as to assets after payment of any arrears of Class "A" cumulative dividends out of earnings.

The Company has no funded debt nor prior authorized shares.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized.	Issued.
Class "A" Stock (no par value) one vote per share	100,000 shares	60,000 shares
Class "B" Stock (no par value) four votes per share	27,500 shares	27,500 shares

Transfer Agents:
National Trust Company, Limited
Toronto

Registrar:
The Toronto General Trusts Corporation
Toronto

Bankers:
Bank of Toronto

Auditors:
Thorne, Mulholland, Howson & McPherson
Toronto

Solicitors for Underwriters:
Rowell, Reid, Wright & McMillan
Toronto

THE COMPANY

The Company has been incorporated to acquire and carry on the business of manufacturing and selling threshing machines heretofore carried on throughout Canada by a company of the same name and established by the predecessors of this Company over three-quarters of a century ago. The business has grown with the agricultural growth of Canada, and the further development of the farming industry, which is acknowledged to be the backbone of this country, should mean increased prosperity for the Company.

ASSETS

After giving effect to the new capitalization, the net fixed and current assets, exclusive of goodwill and patents and after depreciation, will, according to the Auditors, Messrs. Thorne, Mulholland, Howson & McPherson, be in excess of $17.00 per share on both Class "A" and Class "B" stock.

EARNINGS

The net earnings of the business after depreciation have, according to the Auditors, shewn an annual average for the ten-year period ending October 31st, 1927, of $114,000, for the three-year period ending the same date $133,000, and for the last fiscal year have amounted to $218,000.

It is the intention of the Company to make application to list the Class "A" shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange or the Toronto Curb.

We offer the Class "A" shares if, as and when received by us, and subject to the approval of all legal details by our Counsel, Messrs. Rowell, Reid, Wright & McMillan, Toronto.

PRICE $17.00 PER SHARE

We reserve the right in the event of oversubscription to allot to subscribers a portion only of their total subscriptions.

BANKERS BOND COMPANY
TORONTO LIMITED ONTARIO
Telephone Adelaide 6776 60 King Street West

The statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.

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INDUSTRIAL
ALCOHOL
HIGHEST QUALITY—BEST SERVICE
Ethyl Alcohol — Cologne Spirits, Denatured Alcohol
(ALL FORMULAE)

We maintain a Technical Service Division which stands ready at all times to co-operate to the best of its ability with the trade.

TRADE MARK
Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Limited
MONTREAL CORBYVILLE
TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Facts for Stockholders

Dollars can be made to earn more in property than as currency deposited in a bank. Recognizing this, investors expect a thorough accounting for the property representing their invested dollars. Canadian Appraisal Service—providing a reliable basis for plant accounts, depreciation, balance sheets and earning statements—protects management and satisfies stockholders.

CANADIAN APPRAISAL COMPANY
LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
26

TORONTO HYDRO INCREASES RATE TO HOUSEHOLDS

Minimum Cost Up One-Third, While Some Users to Pay Double

Commissioners of the publicly owned Toronto Hydro-Electric System announce increases in rates which affect the majority of householders in that city. The minimum rate is now 1½ cents per kilowatt hour, with 10 per cent. discount for prompt payment, compared with 1 cent per kilowatt hour, with the same discount, which has prevailed for some years.

Moreover, consumption in excess of 9 kilowatt hours per 100-square feet of floor area will cost 2 cents per kilowatt hour for the excess consumption, except where consumers use electric cooking ranges, when an additional 200 kilowatts will be allowed at the 1½ cent rate.

The announcement intimates that the revision upward has been necessary because domestic consumption has passed beyond the limits of off-peak supply. The "object of the adjustment," continues the announcement, "is not so much to collect more revenue from the customers who are using an amount of power comparable with what they used in 1916, as to correct the tendency towards increasing loss which results from larger and larger consumption of excess power sold at a decreasing average rate with an increasing average cost."

The new rates which prevail are as follows:

Floor area charge, as at present, three cents per 100 sq. ft. per month—present minimum and maximum.

First three k.w. hours per 100 sq. ft. of floor area per month, as at present, two cents per k.w.-hr.

Next six k.w. hours per 100 sq. ft. of floor area per month, 1½ cents per k.w.-hr.

Consumption in excess of nine k.w. hours per 100 sq. ft. of floor area per month at two cents per k.w.-hr., subject to an allowance to customers having electric ranges of an additional 200 k.w. hours per month at 1½ cents per k.w.-hr.

Prompt payment discount—One cent per 100 sq. ft. of floor area per month.

Minimum bill, as at present.

THINK ONTARIO STEEL SHOULD BE CONVERTED, OR ELSE BE SOLD

(Continued from page 11)

ferred stock at this level is 5.6 per cent.

By June 30 some of the preferred will no doubt be converted which of course will strengthen the position of the shareholders who retain their holdings.

However, there are other preferred stocks which occupy as sound a position as the Ontario Steel Products preferred, and it may well be that shareholders who do not convert will sell their stock to others wishing to convert into common. The proceeds could be re-invested on a higher yield basis in a preferred stock such as Jamaica Public Service or in the new issue of Abitibi preferred to give a yield higher than that now prevailing on Ontario Steel preferred.

At the moment a poor market prevails for Ontario Steel preferred, but the holder, due to its conversion feature, should be able to obtain a figure at least equal to four times the current market value of the common.

BEAUHARNOIS PLAN FINALLY AUTHORIZED

Quebec Issues Order-in-Council — Federal Consent Yet Required

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The Quebec government authorized the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company's project when the Lieutenant-Governor signed the order-in-council providing for the carrying out of the undertaking. The order-in-council contains many important clauses covering the contract between the company and the government; these include:

The right to divert 40,000 cubic feet of water per second from Lake St. Francis.

A yearly rental of $20,000 for the first five years, which will then be increased to $50,000.

The company has agreed to develop 100,000 horsepower during the first five years, 200,000 after the sixth, 300,000 after the seventh and 500,000 horsepower by the tenth year.

The company is to make a $500,000 deposit and must be responsible for all damage that may be caused land or property through the development.

Power may not be exported to the United States directly or indirectly.

If the Quebec market cannot absorb the output, 50 per cent. may be sold to the Hydro Eelectric or any other responsible body in Canada.

The contract may be annulled if any of the power produced leaves Quebec and finally goes to the United States.

Metropolitan Staff Changes Involve Many Officers

The following recent changes in the field are announced by the Canadian head office of the Metropolitan Life: Ludger Gregoire, manager of the McGill, Montreal, district, is appointed manager of the Sherbrooke district.

J. A. Deneault, manager at the Lachine, Quebec, district, is appointed manager at the McGill district.

Charles Lavoie, agent at the Brantford, Ontario, district, is appointed assistant manager at the Brantford district.

J. Brulotte, agent at the Riviere du Loup, Quebec, district, is appointed assistant manager at the Riviere du Loup district.

J. B. Lachapelle, agent at the North Bay, Ontario, district, is promoted to assistant manager, same district.

T. Desnoyers, agent at the Joliette district, is appointed assistant manager at the Joliette district.

Simon Dawie, formerly assistant manager at the Outremont, Montreal, district, is appointed assistant manager at the Outremont district.

J. E. Aumais, formerly manager at the Outremont district, is appointed manager at the Lachine district.

R. Homier, assistant manager at the Three Rivers, Quebec, district, is transferred to the Joliette district.

Lewis Winnell, general assistant manager in Canada territory, is appointed assistant manager at the Deer Park, Toronto, district.

CANADA DRY SALES SHOW BIG GROWTH

Profit in First Quarter is Up by Nearly $100,000

Sales of Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., are reported to have been 25 per cent. greater in the first three months of 1928 than sales in the corresponding quarter of 1927, when the total was $1,909,590, as against $1,648,384 in the first quarter of 1926. Net profit in the first quarter of 1927 was $508,108, and it is estimated that the profit for the first quarter of this year will be shown at $600,000 or more.

The business outlook is excellent, it is reported, with sales increasing in both the domestic and foreign markets. The Canadian business of this company is carried on through a wholly-owned subsidiary, J. J. McLaughlin, Ltd.

Canada Dry stock was listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange several weeks ago and has found a substantial following in Canada. The predecessor company originated in Canada, and it is said that there always has been a large interest in the stock, although control is said to lie across the border. The dividend is $3 annually. The current price is around 70.

Farm Prospects Good

Prospects for 1928's farming record are excellent. Sales of implement and machinery houses are far ahead of last year. It has been practically impossible to supply the demand for small tractors, dealers report, and with a fair crop, sale of combined reaper-threshers will be at least double that of last year.

COOKSVILLE BRICK SHOWS GOOD YEAR

Company Has Plant Re-Appraised in New Statement

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A 25 per cent. increase in net profits is reported by the Cooksville Shale Brick Company for the year ending December 31, 1927. During the year the property has been reappraised with the result that an item of $60,000, which formerly appeared as goodwill and organization in the balance sheet, has disappeared. The item marked property, has been increased by that amount and now stands at $1,962,000.

Profit and loss accounts for the last two years are as follows:

	1927	1926
Net profit x	$101,183	$ 80,122
Pfd. divs.	16,0000	4,000
Year's surplus	$ 85,183	$ 76,122
Prev. bal.	218,593	142,685
P. & L. surplus	$303,776	$218,807

x After depreciation, depletion and income tax.

New Rights

The president, C. G. Greenshields, states in his report that the company have secured the patent rights for Canada in the manufacture of a light weight aggregate, used in concrete construction, and marketed under the name Haydite. The plant for production of this article is under construction, and production is expected to commence at an early date. The company has also secured the patent rights for the manufacture of face brick under what is known as the "Poston" process.

W. D. Ross, N. L. Nathanson Now Control Imperial Trusts

A group headed by the Hon. W. D. Ross, lieutenant-governor of Ontario, and N. L. Nathanson, managing-director of Famous Players Canadian Corp., has secured control of Imperial Trusts Co.

Mr. Ross, Mr. Nathanson, A. C. McMaster, G. Lynch-Staunton, and A. W. Marquis, K.C., were elected directors at the annual meeting on April 28. Mr. McMaster is the new president and Mr. Nathanson is vice-president. Mr. McMaster is also a director of the North American Life Assurance Co. and of the London Canada Assurance Co.

Montreal Power Has Crossed $100 Level

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A strong demand for the shares this week forced the price of Montreal Power stock for the first time above the $100 level. The demand for the shares, as far as can be ascertained, can be traced to no special developments within the company. There is, however, a more or less general disposition to look for an increase in the dividend before the close of the current year. The investment position occupied by the shares naturally makes them the more sympathetic toward the general buoyancy which has prevailed in the market of late.

New Glasgow Plants Begin to Hum Again

From Our Own Correspondent

SYDNEY.—Like other Besco properties in Nova Scotia, the Trenton (New Glasgow) steel and car works show signs of returning prosperity since the advent of the new Holt-Gundy interests and management.

At the Trenton steel plant over $50,000 was disbursed in wages last month, the largest total since the abnormal war time activities there. New machinery, valued at $30,000, is also to be installed there shortly to enable the mills to produce various merchant shapes and sizes not previously available.

Pictou county, where these mills are situated, will also benefit greatly by steady times at the mines, brought about by the corporation's determination to dig and sell 6,000,000 tons of coal this season.

Canadian Pacific Profits at New High Levels

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has just concluded its best three months since 1917. The gross earnings for the quarter were $47,100,788, which produced a net of $8,114,301. The net of the first quarter of 1927 was $6,462,628. The net for the quarter has only been exceeded once in the company's history when, during the first three months of 1917, the gross was $31,089,127 and the net $8,354,845.

The annual report of the Quebec Central Railway covering the 1927 year reveals a slight gain in gross profits with a decline in the net available for dividends. The Quebec Central is a subsidiary of the C.P.R. The amount available for dividends was $278,595 as against $344,439 last year. Dividend requirements are $169,080.

Dominion Bridge Gets New Brunswick Jobs

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Of four highway bridges being erected by the province of New Brunswick, this year, two of the contracts have just been placed with the Dominion Bridge Company, and two with the Saint John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company. The contracts with the Dominion Bridge amount in all to $17,500, and the contracts with the Saint John company amount to $22,000.

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Capital, paid-up, $1,750,000 Reserve Fund, $2,800,000
The Company's Debentures are a legal investment for Trust Funds which may also be deposited in the Company's Savings Department.
Money loaned on First Mortgages including building loans. Applications invited.
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take charge of your investments, collect your rents and interest, keep your accounts. All this for a fee much less than you would pay for less experienced administration.

May we have the opportunity of explaining this service in detail to you?

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INVESTMENT BANKERS
HAMILTON BELLEVILLE
LONDON TORONTO

$1,000,000

Blue Ribbon Limited

(Incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada)

6½% Cumulative Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares

(Par Value $50 per share)

The Preference Shares are fully paid and non-assessable, entitling the holder to preferential cumulative cash dividends at the rate of 6½% per annum, payable quarterly on 1st February, May, August and November in each year, at any branch of the Company's bankers in Canada, the first dividend accruing from 1st May, 1928, and are preferred as to assets over other classes of shares and to the extent of 110% of the par value thereof and accrued dividend in case of voluntary liquidation. The Preference Shares are redeemable by the Company in whole or in part by purchase in the open market at the lowest available price, not exceeding the redemption price, or on any dividend date upon 60 days' previous notice at $55 per share and accrued dividend and are convertible at the holder's option from time to time on the basis of one common share without nominal or par value for each one preference share, unless previously called for redemption. In the event of Preference Shares being called for redemption the conversion privilege may be exercised at any time prior to the date fixed for redemption. Holders of Preference Shares are entitled to vote thereon.

Transfer Agent: National Trust Company Limited, Toronto and Winnipeg
Registrar: The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto and Winnipeg

CAPITALIZATION
(Upon completion of the present financing)

	AUTHORIZED	OUTSTANDING
6½% Cumulative Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares (par value $50)	$4,000,000	$1,000,000
Common Shares (without nominal or par value)	50,000 shares	30,000 shares

The following information has been summarized from a letter written to us by Mr. James MacKay, President, to be elected, and from other sources:

CORPORATE HISTORY AND BUSINESS—Blue Ribbon Limited has been incorporated under the Companies Act, Canada, and is to acquire all the share capital of a company of similar name—presently incorporated under the laws of the Province of Manitoba—and certain of the assets and liabilities of G. F. & J. Galt, Limited. The assets and liabilities to be taken over from G. F. & J. Galt, Limited, pertain to the business conducted under the name "Blue Ribbon" and a result of the transactions will be the possession by the new company of all the valuable trade marks, trade names and goodwill which have been created and built up over a great number of years in the growth of the "Blue Ribbon" enterprise.

The business had its inception in 1882 with the establishment of G. F. & J. Galt in Winnipeg in that year as tea importers. Subsequently branches were opened in Vancouver, Edmonton and Calgary. About the year 1895 tea was first packed under the trademark of "Blue Ribbon." The business of G. F. & J. Galt, Limited, has always been highly successful.

"Blue Ribbon" has been the standard tea from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Coast for over thirty years. Tea, coffee and other products marketed under the trade name "Blue Ribbon" are widely and most favorably known throughout this entire territory, and have succeeded in establishing for themselves a market of enviable proportions.

Modern and completely equipped warehouses are owned in the cities of Winnipeg and Vancouver. In the cities of Edmonton, Calgary and Victoria, office and warehouse space sufficient for the particular purposes of each branch is occupied under lease.

ASSETS—Assets as of December 31, 1927, after giving effect to the present financing, were as follows:

Fixed Assets at depreciated replacement value—certificate of Sterling Appraisal Company	$ 468,000.73
Current Assets—Report of George A. Touche & Co.	1,043,157.88
Total Assets	$1,511,158.61
Current Liabilities	331,016.76
Net Tangible Assets	$1,180,141.85

The net tangible assets of $1,180,141.85 represent $59 for each share of Preference Stock ($50 par value) issued.

The statement of assets includes no value for goodwill and trade marks, although of undoubted great worth in a business of this character.

EARNINGS—The certificate of George A. Touche & Company discloses earnings for the past five years after all charges and available for Federal income tax, depreciation and dividends as follows:

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31	NET PROFITS BEFORE DEPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION
	$171,519.93	$7,926.92
	198,629.77	7,745.55
1925	143,812.85	7,832.74
1926	136,719.73	7,830.99
1927	207,073.01	6,375.69

For the year ended December 31, 1927, certified net earnings after deducting depreciation and income tax at the current rate amounted to $184,801.53 as against preferred dividend requirements of $65,000. After the deduction of preferred dividends of $65,000, an amount of $121,362.90 was available for the 30,000 shares of no par value common stock to be outstanding, equivalent to $3.99 per share. The outlook for the current year, of which practically four months have been completed, is decidedly encouraging.

CONVERSION—The 6½% Cumulative Convertible Redeemable Preference Stock is convertible at the option of the holder at any time into no par value Common Stock on the basis of one share of Preference Stock for one share of no par value Common Stock, unless called for redemption, in which case the holder shall have the right of conversion until the expiration of the sixty-day redemption notice.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDENDS—It is the confident expectation of the Directors to put the Common shares of the Company on a dividend basis of $2 annually payable quarterly, the first payment to be for the quarter ended September 30, 1928.

MANAGEMENT—The actual management and conduct of the Company's affairs will continue in the hands of those who have been almost entirely responsible for the success of the Company's business for the past number of years. These gentlemen have been with the Company for periods varying from ten to thirty-five years and are thoroughly experienced in their work and unusually capable in the development of the business.

These shares are offered when, as and if issued and received by us, subject to the approval of all proceedings by Messrs. Kilmer, Irving & Davis, Toronto.

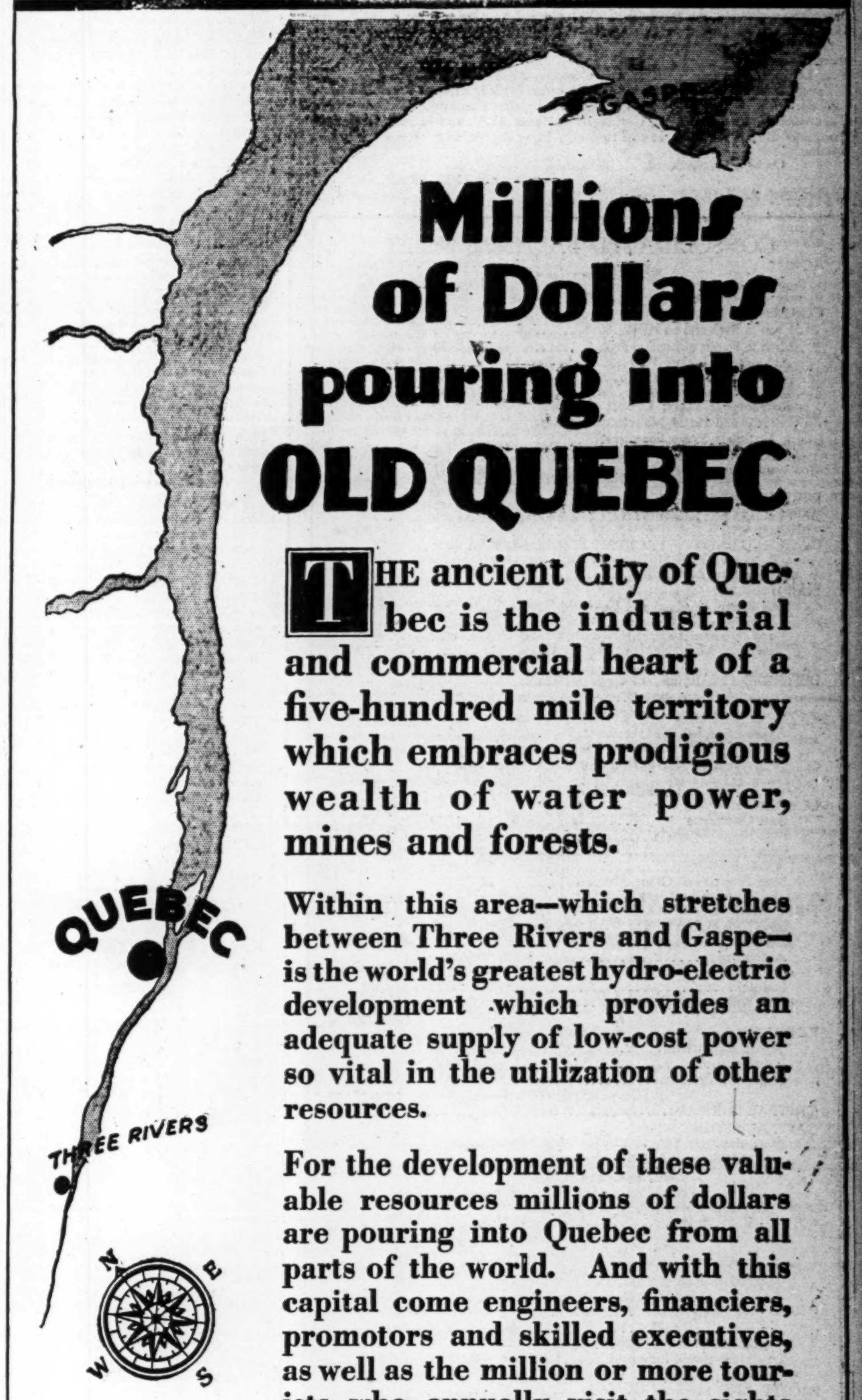
PRICE: $50 per share and accrued dividend

The right is given to purchase, at the time of subscription for Preference Shares, one share of Common Stock at $42 per share, for each one Preference Share purchased.

It is expected that application will be made to list the Preference and Common Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the Winnipeg Stock Exchange.

Cochran, Hay & Co.
Limited
Dominion Bank Building, Toronto
J. STRATHEARN HAY, *Member, Toronto Stock Exchange*
HAMILTON LONDON KITCHENER

The statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.



Millions of Dollars pouring into OLD QUEBEC

THE ancient City of Quebec is the industrial and commercial heart of a five-hundred mile territory which embraces prodigious wealth of water power, mines and forests.

Within this area—which stretches between Three Rivers and Gaspe—is the world's greatest hydro-electric development which provides an adequate supply of low-cost power so vital in the utilization of other resources.

For the development of these valuable resources millions of dollars are pouring into Quebec from all parts of the world. And with this capital come engineers, financiers, promotors and skilled executives, as well as the million or more tourists who annually visit the sights and shrines of the ancient Capital.

The great majority of these people are English-speaking who depend largely upon the—

Chronicle-Telegraph
QUEBEC

for their news, editorial service and to keep posted on nationally advertised goods. Advertisers are offered complete coverage of the territory because the Chronicle-Telegraph is alone in its field. Its importance in any advertising campaign is, therefore obvious.

Any advertising agency will give you rates, or write to
E. G. SMITH
General Manager
QUEBEC, P.Q.

Price Brothers & Co.
LIMITED

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Secretary-Treasurer: H. E. PRICE
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A. C. PRICE A. J. BROWN, K.C.
G. G. ALLEN V. M. DRURY
HARTLAND B. MacDOUGALL

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Eighth Fiscal Period from 1st March, 1927, to 29th February, 1929.

To the Sharholders:
Your Directors have pleasure in submitting the Accounts of the Company (and its Subsidiary Company) for the Eighth Fiscal Period of the Company's operations, (i.e., from the 1st March, 1927, to the 29th. February, 1928).

The Profits for the Year amounted to			$4,079,573.64
To which falls to be added:—			
The Balance brought forward from the previous year			2,229,910.78
			$6,309,484.42
From this has been deducted:—			
Bond Interest		$ 887,800.25	
Allowance for depreciation of the Company's Properties and depletion of Timber Limits.		1,508,965.39	
Distribution among Shareholders:—			
Preferred 6½%	$455,000.00		
Common 2%	853,664.00		
		1,308,664.00	
			3,705,429.64
Leaving a Net Balance to be carried forward of			$2,604,054.78

The construction work in connection with the doubling of the capacity of your Company's Paper Mill at Riverbend is proceeding satisfactorily and it is expected to be completed by the end of the current year.

The general condition of the physical Assets of the Company has been well maintained. During the year under review the returns from the Lumber branch of the business again showed satisfactory profits with practically no stock on hand.

As forecast in the last Annual Report, the demand for Newsprint Paper has called for a continued curtailment in output and the earnings for the year under report would reflect this but for the increased earnings of the Riverbend Mill.

During the year under report the Trustee for the Bondholders, with the consent of your Directors, disposed of that part of the Company's holding in the Quebec Development Company, Limited, which was held by the Trustee as collateral security under the Trust Deed securing the Bonds, and the item "Capital Surplus" appearing in the Balance Sheet is an outcome of this transaction, which you will be asked to ratify at the Annual General Meeting. It is expected that the final realization of your Company's interest in the Quebec Development Company, Limited, will be of further material benefit to the shareholders.

Your Directors have purchased for your Company a half interest in the Quebec Pulp & Paper Corporation, as well as a substantial interest in the Donnacona Paper Company, Limited, and have taken over the management of the latter Company.

The Auditors, Messrs. Creak, Cushing & Hodgson, C.A., and Messrs. George A. Touche & Co., C.A., retire at this time and, being eligible, offer themselves for reelection.

On behalf of the Board.

JOHN H. PRICE,
President.

Quebec, 27th April, 1928.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

At 29th February, 1928

ASSETS

CURRENT:		
Cash in Bank and on Hand	$ 207,612.62	
Cash in Hands of London Agents	38,163.20	
Accounts and Note Receivable less Reserve	1,503,281.62	
Demand Loan (Secured)	3,507,572.56	
Inventory of Paper, Lumber (Manufactured and Partly Manufactured), Raw Materials, Stores, Supplies, etc.	7,322,824.55	
Advances on account of Logging Operations Season 1927-1928	1,264,825.43	
		$13,844,279.98
INVESTMENTS		2,172,384.68
DEFERRED INSTALMENT ON SALE OF PROPERTIES (SECURED):		825,000.00
CASH IN HANDS OF TRUSTEES FOR BONDHOLDERS: (Of which $3,738,816.91 is available for completion of Riverbend Mill Extension)		5,698,147.61
FIXED:		
Real Estate, Freehold and Leasehold Timber Limits (less Allowance for Depletion), Water Powers (Developed and Undeveloped), Mills and Milling Plants, etc., including Moveable Plant, Tools and Equipment		62,537,170.18
DEFERRED CHARGES TO OPERATIONS:		
(Insurance, Taxes, etc.)		276,656.54
		$85,353,638.99

Approved on behalf of the Board:
JOHN H. PRICE, Director.
J. LEONARD APEDAILE, Director.

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

CURRENT:		
Bank Overdrafts	$ 197,418.59	
Bank Loans (Secured)	3,519,000.00	
Other Loans	4,975,000.00	
Accounts Payable	715,721.88	
Bond Interest and Other Accruals	215,864.93	
		$ 9,623,005.40
FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT TWENTY YEARS SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS DUE 1st FEBRUARY, 1943:		
Authorized	25,000,000.00	
Issued:	$15,000,000.00	
Less: Redeemed and Cancelled	657,100.00	
		14,342,900.00
RESERVES:		
General Depreciation	$ 5,246,977.82	
Insurance	191,664.45	
Employees' Pensions	99,740.30	
		5,538,382.57
CAPITAL SURPLUS:		3,562,096.24
CAPITAL STOCK:		
AUTHORIZED:		
100,000 Shares of $100.00 each 6½% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Preferred Stock	$10,000,000.00	
500,000 Shares of $100.00 each Common Stock	50,000,000.00	
	$60,000,000.00	
ISSUED:		
70,000 Shares of $100.00 each, 6½% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Preferred Stock, fully paid	$ 7,000,000.00	
426,832 Shares of $100.00 each Common Stock, fully paid	42,683,200.00	
		49,683,200.00
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:		2,604,054.78
		$85,353,638.99

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the Books and Accounts of Price Brothers & Company Limited for the year ended 29th February 1928 and in accordance with Section 1. Clause 6030d (2) of the Companies' Act (1920) of the Province of Quebec we report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

The Inventories have been certified to us by responsible officials of the Company. No provision has been made for Income Tax for the year ended 29th February 1928 payment of which is not due until 30th April 1929.

We further report that in our opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at 29th February 1928 according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Company.

CREAK CUSHING & HODGSON } Chartered Accountants
GEORGE A. TOUCHE & CO. } Auditors.

Dated at Montreal 14th April 1927.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For Year ended 29th February, 1928

To Bond Interest	$ 872,695.25
" Premium on Bonds Redeemed	15,105.00
" Allowance for Depreciation and Depletion	1,508,965.39
" Dividends Paid—Preferred Stock	455,000.00
" Dividends Paid—Common Stock	853,664.00
" Surplus per Balance Sheet	2,604,054.78
	$ 6,309,484.42
By Surplus at 28th February, 1927	$ 2,229,910.78
" Profit from Trading Account	4,079,573.64
	$ 6,309,484.42

WESTERN GROCERS EARNINGS GAIN IN 1ST QUARTER

Establishment of Chain Stores Inure Substantially to Their Benefit

Both sales and earnings of the Western Grocers, Limited, for the first quarter of 1928 are stated by the management to be considerably in excess of same period, 1927. During this period a substantial reduction has been also made in bank loans from the year end showing. This more liquid condition in the face of increased business, is largely due to the improved credit mechanism of the company, which now has in effect special short-term arrangements brought into effect by its mass-purchasing savings to chain stores.

During the past year the company has organized in eight different localities chains of "Red and White" stores, operating as separate entities and ownership, but profiting by mass purchasing; and the success of this system is in great part responsible for the improved earnings position of the company. The directors are now contemplating the opening of company-owned stores at points where they will not conflict with stores already operating under this chain system; and if this is effected, still greater earnings can be expected in 1928.

FISHING MERGER OF B.C.-GOSSE IS NOW ASSURED

Shareholders of Both Companies Send Large Proportion of Holdings

According to Aemilius Jarvis, president of the British Columbia Fishing & Packing Co., there is now no doubt that the merger of that company with the Gosse Packing interests shortly will be consummated. While the large number of shareholders of the B.C. Fishing & Packing Co. and their location all over Canada and the United States has made it difficult to quickly get in the 50 per cent. of stock necessary to complete the deal, it is stated that the full participation of both Gosse and B. C. Fish in the merger is now assured. This means that within a very few weeks these two companies will be one physical entity operating under the name of the British Columbia Packers, Limited.

As a matter of fact, it is said that these two companies already are virtually carrying on as one concern, with the best operating plants taking care of the business in their areas irrespective of whether they were originally B. C. Fishing or Gosse Packing establishments. Numerous economies of operation have been arranged; and agreements regarding fishing licenses and so forth are such as to assure more profitable operations than has been possible for years.

Plenty of Capital

The new British Columbia Packers, Ltd., it is estimated will pack between 50 and 60 per cent. of the total pack of salmon; and the percentage of oil and meal will also be quite large, with a goodly portion of fresh fish business and probably as much as 85 per cent. of the mild cured business. All told, it is estimated that the big company may conduct 70 to 75 per cent. of the total fish business within the vast area of their operation.

B. C. Packers will be well supplied with working capital, the $1,000,000 provided by the bankers in return for share participation enabling operations to be henceforth carried forward on a proper and economical scale. And according to President Jarvis, there is every reason to expect profitable operations during the current year.

SPRUCE FALLS CO. SOON TO OPERATE

First of Four Generators Begins to Turn at Smoky River

The first generator of the Spruce Falls Pulp & Paper Co.'s power plant at Smoky Falls, 50 miles from Kapuskasing, Ont., began to turn over on April 28. The power from this unit of 17,500 horsepower will be on the transmission line in about two weeks and immediately thereafter one of the newsprint machines will be placed in operation.

Ultimate capacity of the power plant will be 70,000 horsepower and 550 tons of newsprint will be produced daily. Full production is expected within a few months.

The New York Times, which now gets its newsprint largely from Laurentide, will use all of the Spruce Falls production, except 60,000 tons which will be sold in the open market. The Kimberley-Clark Co. will continue to use quantities of sulphite pulp.

The Spruce Falls enterprise will have cost $37,000,000 when completed. Bonds to the total of $15,000,000 are held by the public. The stock is owned jointly by the New York Times and the Kimberley-Clark Co.

INVESTMENT TRUST EARNS OVER 13%

This, Moreover, Does Not Include Paper Profits on Securities Held

Annual report of Canadian General Investment Trust, Ltd., has been issued supplementing the interim report which was issued for the eleven months ended December 31. The latest report covers the fiscal year ended January 31, 1928, and shows that profits were 13.6 per cent. on the average amount of capital employed, which was $1,600,000, after writing off underwriting expenses of $50,000. The company paid $69,692 in dividends in the year at the rate of 6 per cent. The issued capital is shown at $7,049,500, but as stock was sold throughout the year, much of it being only partially paid for, it is not accurate to compute earnings on the total issued capital. Even on this basis, however, the earnings are close to 4 per cent.

It will be noted, moreover, that the profit of $218,702 after all expenses, is profit actually realized, which does not take into account the paper profits, or increased market value of shares which the company bought in the year and continues to hold.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

(Continued from page 1)

time the bestowal of such largesse upon the farming interest would have evoked a tremendous howl and brought the charge that the Tory landlords were helping themselves out of the public purse. But in actuality the process of breaking up the big estates has gone ahead with great rapidity in Britain since the war, and the land is much better distributed than it has been for many generations. So while the remission of rates may benefit a few great landlords it will assist thousands of farmers and small holders who possess their own land. Just think how popular in rural Ontario a Federal Government would be if it offered to relieve every farmer in the province of his municipal taxes.

Now subsidies require money and Mr. Churchill had such a narrow margin to spare that he was compelled to tap fresh resources to secure funds for his experiment. He has selected as his chief victims the motor-owning classes and has clapped an additional 8 cents per gallon on gasoline and other light oils. Heavy commercial motor vehicles, however, receive a slight counterbalancing concession in the shape of a 20 per cent. reduction of their license fees. However, Churchill pointed out that gasoline prices have fallen greatly and the rise to 32 cents per gallon which the budget has caused, leaves them no higher than they were a year ago.

* * *

ON ONE point Churchill stands firm in the tradition of orthodox British finance. He is determined that at all costs the burden of the national debt must be liquidated, heavy though the groans of the taxpayers may be. So he is maintaining the sinking fund at a high level and no less than $1,687,000,000 is to be set aside each year for the payment of principal and interest on the public debt. The aspiration now is to have the whole of the existing debt paid off at the end of fifty years and, if it is accomplished, it will be a most impressive achievement. But the general financial outlook of Britain is undergoing improvement as the result of the Dawes scheme in connection with war reparations, and Mr. Churchill was able to make the gratifying announcement in parliament that next year the reparation receipts from Germany will be only a million dollars less than the sum which had to be disbursed by the British Treasury on account of the debt to the United States. At the end of the present year there will be a difficult crisis in connection with the Dawes scheme and some fresh readjustments may have to be made, but, if things work out properly, the British share from Germany's payments should steadily increase while her payments to the United States will progressively decline. The net result is that the British Government and financial authorities are at last beginning to see some daylight and can now entertain hopes of making both ends meet in the coming years unless some unforeseen disaster or complication eventuates.

* * *

NATURALLY the budget and particularly the new taxation proposals have had a mixed reception. The industrial world gives it an enthusiastic welcome and stocks of many companies which will benefit by it have had a sharp rise on the exchanges. Lord Gainford, a Liberal peer, who has lately retired from the presidency of the British Federation of Industries characterizes it as an "industrial revolution which will imply nothing in the nature of a cataclysm or even of a permanent break with pre-war traditions and development, but rather a co-operative amalgamation of old and new activities." Sir Alfred Mond, too, who is rated the most progressive and intelligent of British industrial leaders describes it as "the most fruitful, the most far-reaching and the biggest-visioned budget introduced for a great many years." On the other hand, Philip Snowden, the Labor ex-Chancellor, denounces it as "a half-baked fantastic monstrosity," and Lloyd George makes this pithy comment—"Talk of robbing Peter to pay Paul. Churchill is robbing the whole of the twelve apostles." Lord Beaverbrook in his Express admits the boldness of the scheme, but is doubtful whether it will in the end prove as popular as its sponsors hope. The motor-owning fraternity are naturally up in arms about it and their associations are presenting strenuous protests against being singled out to bear an additional load of taxation.

* * *

THE proof of the pudding will be in the eating, and as the necessary legislation to make the next taxation plan effective cannot be passed till the fall session, it will not be operative till next year. But the budget has clearly several distinct objects. It aims to reduce the cost of production in the great staple industries and thereby enable them to compete in foreign markets with their rivals. It should not be forgotten that, despite all the talk about British industrial decadence, British shipyards still turn out each year half the ships built in the world, and Lancashire still is responsible for half the world's exports of cotton. But these two great industries have only been able to maintain themselves by cutting prices to a point where neither decent wages for the workers nor adequate dividends for shareholders have been available. The budget aspires to make the more prosperous classes contribute towards putting these great industries and others upon a healthy basis.

It also obviously is designed to improve the crumbling fortunes of the Baldwin Ministry, which has been steadily losing by-elections in every part of the country. The greatest weakness of the Conservative party is just in these industrial centres where trade is depressed and the hope is that, if the budget produces a real revival of trade, the voters in the areas benefited will develop a sense of gratitude to the Baldwin Ministry. Moreover, there will be another important consequence. Many municipal authorities in Britain have shown amazing capacities for extravagance and borrowing, and have become involved in financial difficulties; indeed a certain amount of corruption has come to light and the Government has felt it necessary to assume control under special powers of the administration of several municipalities. Obviously, if it is going to pay a large proportion of the local taxes it must have some say in their expenditure and the central government will now be committed to a responsibility for local administration on a large scale. There will be a consolidation of administration of municipal services and purely local issues will come to play a larger part in political contests, and the outcome is difficult to forecast. But the budget is the boldest adventure in British public finance that has been undertaken since Lloyd George produced his famous budget of 1909 and there is a good deal of truth in another comment of the said Lloyd George upon it to the effect that "if you want a real revolution put a Tory Government in power."

* * *

IT HAS no direct implications for Canada, but it may eventually operate to our benefit. Britain is still the best market for our exportable surplus in many lines but its demands have shrunk in the last few years as a result of the serious industrial depression. Now, if the budget succeeds in stimulating British industry and reviving the export trade on which it lives there will follow an increase in the purchasing power of the working classes which is bound to generate a heavier demand for Canadian products notably foodstuffs.

New Hotel For Hamilton

A modern hotel is to be erected on the corner of Main and Hughson streets, Hamilton. A first mortgage bond issue is being underwritten by McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited.

Famous Players Denies Deal For Hamilton United

Famous Players Canadian Corp. announces that it has not been negotiating for purchase of Hamilton United Theatres and that no deal is pending in this connection. The same announcement contained a reminder that the preferred dividends of Hamilton United Theatres is 10½ per cent. in arrears.

Hamilton United Theatres operates two large theatres in Hamilton. Both houses are reported to be doing an excellent business. Recent rise in the market value of the common stock gave rise to rumors that Famous Players were about to acquire the property, or at least control.

Share in the Prosperity of 216 Companies and Banks

HERE is a plan by which you can share in the prosperity of

Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Ltd.
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada
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A safe investment is offered to you in Federated Capital Corporation, who invest their funds in the stocks of more than 200 of the leading companies and banks of Canada and the United States, including the above list.

If you wish to make a safe investment with assured dividends and a chance to share in the increasing value of the stocks of these companies, clip and mail the coupon below.

C. H. Burgess & Co., Ltd.
Established 1909
Investment Securities
Member Toronto Stock Exchange
255 Bay St., Toronto, Canada

Please send me without obligation full information on Federated Capital Corporation.
Name ……………………………
Address ……………………………

Page Hersey Tubes Limited

WE have prepared an analysis in connection with the above Company.

Copies may be had on request.

CAMPBELL, STRATTON & CO.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
244 Bay St., Toronto

Confederation

The Association has a specially trained staff of agents throughout Canada equipped with every approved means of serving the public's insurance needs.

For every $100 received in premiums the Association has paid or holds for the benefit of policyholders $104.98.

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"Over fifty-six years' service to policy holders"

Life
ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE
TORONTO

PYRALIN

Graceful · Smart · Colorful

COMPARATIVELY few people realize the wide range and usefulness of Pyralin, reaching as it does into almost every industry. Few commodities offer such a happy combination of beauty and usefulness.

Pyralin is a real triumph of modern science. Its capacity to duplicate or improve upon the structural qualities and properties of natural materials is truly marvellous. It can be cut, carved, stamped, pressed, moulded to an extent far surpassing any of its natural competitors.

Today, men and women are enjoying in Pyralin all the qualities for which ivory, amber, tortoise shell and pearl have been famed through the centuries. Pyralin has the lustre, the durability and all their good features.

The Arlington Company of Canada brings this important industry to Canada. This Company is operating a most modern plant, equipped with the latest machinery, at Brownsburg, Quebec, where Pyralin articles are being turned out by Canadian workmen to meet an ever-increasing Canadian demand for things of use and beauty.

As one of the subsidiaries of the Canadian Industries Limited, with which are closely allied the Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, of Great Britain, and the E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Company, of the United States, the Arlington Company of Canada reaps the advantage that accrues to it through the continual research and invention of the chemical engineer. The vast resources of the parent company, in touch with all that is latest in scientific discovery, are thus placed at the disposal of the Arlington Company of Canada.

The Canadian Industries Limited oval, in connection with the Pyralin trade-mark, therefore, is an assurance to consumers and to all the trade of the excellence and fine quality of Arlington products.

This is Number Eight of a Series of advertisements published that the public may have a clearer understanding of Canadian Industries Limited and its Subsidiary Companies.

18

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES
ARLINGTON
PY-RA-LIN
LIMITED

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES C-X-L EXPLOSIVES LIMITED
CANADIAN GIANT LIMITED
CANADIAN INDUSTRIES DOMINION CARTRIDGE LIMITED
CANADIAN INDUSTRIES FLINT LIMITED
CANADIAN INDUSTRIES FABRIKOID LIMITED
CANADIAN INDUSTRIES ARLINGTON PY-RA-LIN LIMITED

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BONDS
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Sound Investments with a good yield.
Write for our selected list of offerings.
DICKSON, JOLLIFFE and Company, Limited
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
302 BAY STREET — TORONTO

A GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE BOND
Border Cities Company, Ltd.
7%
Maturity 6 to 10 years
Denominations: $1,000; $500; $100
Legal Opinion: Long & Daly
Legal Investment for Canadian Life and Fire Insurance Cos.
Write for circular to-day
BOND DEPARTMENT
Border Cities Company LIMITED
605 C.P.R. Building
TORONTO

Ontario Township Bonds to yield 5%
Attractive interest return on municipal bonds for a long term is increasingly hard to obtain. Invest now in these trustee securities which are readily resaleable. Write us for particulars.
W. L. McKINNON & Co.
205 McKinnon Bldg.,
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WHEN REMITTING SEND CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS

Pension Funds Organized and Valued
Equipped with Hollerith Sorting and Tabulating Machines
PIPE & ALLEN
Qualified Actuaries and Statisticians
1711-1712 Metropolitan Bldg.,
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Capital: $1,000,000
Reserve: 350,000
Complete Trust Service
covering
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Registrar and Transfer Agents
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THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY
Head Office—Halifax, N.S.
Saint John, N.B. St. John's, Nfld.
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MONTREAL—138 St. James St.
23

1000% PROFITS
were made by Investors from an Investment of $320 in a Company manufacturing Ginger Ale.
We believe an investment in the shares of
Kelly Dry—Pure Juice Corporation
offers an opportunity comparable to the one mentioned. Full details will be gladly furnished without obligation.
Write today for the prospectus
Name ....
Address ....
....
Established 1910
Credit Canada Limitee
INVESTMENT BANKERS
120 St. James St., Montreal

Stock Market Record

WEEK ENDING MAY 1

	Div. Rate	Yield Apr. 30	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close May 1	Close Apr. 24	Sales for wk.	Range, 1928 High	Low
Banks—									
Commerce	12+1	4.19	310	304	309¾	306	685	335	277
Dominion	12+1	4.69	279	275	277	280	52	280	261
Can. Nationale	10	4.83	208	202	202	200	67	220	185
Imperial	12+1	5.03	260	256	260	260	76	260	245
Montreal	12+2	3.64	397	385	385	384	391	420	334
Nova Scotia	16	4.00	405	400	400	400	172	410	375
Royal	12+2	3.50	401	395	399	400	1060	440	330
Standard	12	4.78	251	250	250	250	102	256	236
Toronto	12+1	4.06	320	310	320	312	176	340	280
Paper—									
Abitibi, com. (n.p.)	4	4.45	89¾	77½	80¾	77¼	35943	89¾	71½
Do. pref.	7	5.55	...	...	...	...	...	130	124
Do. pref.	6	5.88	102½	101	102¼	101	2896	102½	96¾
Belgo Can., pref.	7	6.36	110	107	109½	107	370	110	106
Brompton (no par)	$2	3.17	63½	62	63	62½	6080	71	51
Can. Pr. & Paper	.	...	55	46¾	52½	46¼	92853	55	35
Fraser, com.	$1	1.19	85	82	84	82	4715	93	52
Int. Pap., c. (n.p.)	$2.40	3.07	79	75¼	77¼	77	12500	80½	67⅛
Do. pref.	7	6.54	107	107	107	107	25	108	105
Port Alf. P., c. (n.p.)	.	...	136	127	133	125	6307	136	95
Do. pref.	7	6.57	106½	106	106½	106	90	108	102
Price Bros., com.	2	1.70	120	113	116	113	7365	120	78
Do. pref.	6½	6.04	107	105½	105½	108	171	108	103
Smith, Howard, com.	.	...	148	148	148	147½	100	149½	71
Do. pref.	8	6.75	...	...	...	...	...	119	115
Span. River, com.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	163½	135
Do. pref.	7	5.00	140	140	140	138	15	152	130
St. Maur V., c. (n.p.)	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	100½	72½
Do. pref.	7	6.73	104	103½	103½	103	185	105½	102½
Wayagamack (n.p.)	$3	2.36	127	111	124	109⅝	22190	127¼	94½
Do. Rights	.	...	21	15	18	15	6078	21	10
Steel and Steel Industries—									
B.E. Steel, com.	.	...	3	3	3	3	300	5½	1
Do. 1st pref.	.	...	45	42½	43	43	325	48⅛	22
Do. 2nd pref.	.	...	7½	7	7	7¼	754	11¼	3½
Can. Car & Found., c.	.	...	56½	53¼	54	55	1175	61¼	44
Do. pref.	7	7.21	97	95	96½	96	295	97½	90
Can. Fairbanks, pref.	6+3†	5.94	...	...	...	...	...	103	101
Can. Forgings, com.	.	...	31	29	31	29½	340	32	15
Do. pref.	5†	...	96	90	96	96	105	97	65
C.G.E., c. (par $50)	.	...	102	102	102	103	5	107	70½
Do. pref. (par $50)	7	5.71	61¼	61¼	61¼	62	20	62½	58½
Canada Iron, com.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	25
Do. pref.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	60½
Can. Locomotive, com.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	35
Do. pref.	7	8.97	78	78	78	83	1	87	75
Dominion Bridge	$2.65	3.00	88¾	85⅞	87½	85⅛	13607	88¾	61½
Dominion Coal	.	...	95	95	95	95	65	97	75
Dominion Iron, pref.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5
Dom. Steel Corp., pref.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	76¼	44½
East Steel Prod. (n.p.)	.	...	29	29	29	29	20	34	23
Do. pref.	7	7.17	97½	97½	97½	98	6	99	94
Gotfredson, c. (n.p.)	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	15½	8
Gould Pumps, pref.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	x100	100
Hayes Wheel, c. (n.p.)	.	...	30	22½	28	22½	1300	31½	21
Do. pref.	7	7.44	94	93½	94	93½	15	100	93½
Kelvinator, c. (n.p.)	.	...	12	11½	12	11½	65	12¾	5
Do. pref.	7	8.43	83	81	83	84	40	84	65
Massey-Har., c. (n.p.)	.	...	45½	42	43	42	16345	47¼	36¾
Do. pref.	7	6.45	110	108	108¼	109½	383	110¼	107½
McKin. Ind., c. (n.p.)	.	...	47	42	42	46	305	47	26¾
Do. pref.	7	7.07	99	99	99	99	260	99¾	97½
Do. Vot. Trust	.	...	44½	42	42	44	1435	44½	26
N.S. Steel, pref.	.	...	25	25	25	26	45	30	25
Ontario Steel, c.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	118½	116
Do. (new)	$1.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	30
Do. pref.	7	5.83	...	...	...	...	...	120	120
Page Hersey, c. (n.p.)	$3	2.91	103½	100	100	100	5255	108	85
Do. pref.	7	3.43	205¾	204	204	201	25	212	171
Pressed Metals, com.	$3	4.25	72	64	72	62½	1073	72	50
Do. pref.	7	7.00	...	...	...	...	...	105	95
Russell Motor, com.	4	5.71	70	70	70	65	20	70	56½
Do. pref.	7	7.03	99½	99	99	100	15	100⅛	97½
Steel of Canada, com.	7	3.19	222	215	218	217	3406	240	180
Do. pref.	7	3.38	210	195	209	200½	1640	218	160
Milling, Foodstuffs and Merchandising—									
Alta. Pac. Gr., c. (n.p.)	.	...	67	62½	67	62	5740	70½	51
Do. pref.	7	7.00	102	100	102	100	193	102	96½
Arnolds, c. (n.p.)	.	...	9	9	9	13	15	20⅛	9
Do. pref.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	83
Atlan. Sug., c. (n.p.)	.	...	20½	20	20	20½	275	27½	15½
Do. pref.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	85½	75
B.C. Fish., c. (n.p.)	.	...	18	16	17¼	16	6688	18	6¾
Do. pref.	.	...	66	65	65⅛	68	80	77	46
Do. certificates	.	...	17	17	17	16½	250	17	14
Can. Bak., c. (n.p.)	.	...	41	40	40	41	65	42	37
Do. pref.	7	6.60	106	106	106	106	5	106	102½
Can. Bread, c. (n.p.)	$6	3.75	160	158	160	155	45	170	153
Do. pref. (A)	7	5.69	124	123	124	122¾	25	124	115
Do. pref. (B)	7	6.42	110	108½	110	108½	159	110	106
Can. Canners, c. (n.p.)	.	...	20	19	19½	18½	2266	23	17
Do. 1st pref.	6	6.55	92	90½	91	90½	276	94	88½
Do. 2nd pref.	60c	2.72	23	21¾	22¾	21½	8485	25	19
Canadian Salt	8	4.90	165	165	165	163	10	165	154
Christie Br., c. (n.p.)	$1.20	1.07	...	...	...	...	...	131½	86
Do. Rights	.	...	9¼	8½	9¼	8⅞	385	10½	8½
City Dairy, c. (n.p.)	$2	3.58	56	54	55	54	9522	59½	44⅜
Do. pref.	7	5.66	123½	123	123½	123¼	22	128	121
Cuban Can. Sugar, c.	.	...	2	2	2	3	5	3½	2
Do. pref.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	25
Dom. Stores (n.p.)	$3	2.38	126	123½	126	123½	62	131	104½
Fanny Farmer	$1	2.56	39	37	37	38½	45	41	37
Ham. Dairies, c. (n.p.)	.	...	46	43	43	40	111	50	35
Do. pref.	7	6.73	104	104	104	104½	1	105⅛	102
Hunts, Ltd., c. (n.p.)	$1	2.56	39	39	39	39	10	46	37
Do. pref.	7	6.96	101	100½	101	101	11	102	99
Inter. Milling, pref.	7	6.30	111	110	110¼	110	116	111	107½
Lake of Woods, c.	12	7.05	170	170	170	165	5	185	165
Do. pref.	7	5.83	...	...	...	...	...	125	120
Do. Rights	.	...	2.25	1.25	2.25	1.25	5248	2.25	.55
Do., com. (new)	.	...	61¾	56	60	56¼	4765	61¾	53
L. Secord, c. (n.p.)	.	...	45½	45	45	45½	95	48	37
Do. pref.	7	5.00	140	140	140	140	5	145	121
Loblaw, c. (n.p.)	$1	1.05	96	95	96	98	90	118	93⅛
Do. pref.	7	5.00	140	134½	135½	133	122	175	133
Maple Leaf Mill., c.	.	...	115	114	115	115	25	128⅝	100
Do. pref.	7	6.39	109¼	109	109½	109½	102	111	103
Muirheads, c. (n.p.)	60c	4.61	13⅜	13	13	13½	285	16½	13
Do. pref. (p. $10)	75c	5.35	...	...	...	...	...	17½	14
Nat. Grocers, pref.	8	8.04	99½	99½	99½	99½	47	100	97½
Ogilvie Fl., c. (n.p.)	5	1.21	410	405	410	405	25	425	385
Do. pref.	7	5.34	131	131	131	131	35	143	130
Pure Gold Mfg. (n.p.)	$1.50	6.00	25	25	25	25	150	28	22
Shred. W., c. (n.p.)	$3	4.49	67	66	66¼	66¾	622	78¾	65½
Stanfords, c. (n.p.)	$1	4.15	...	...	...	...	...	27¼	23
Do. pref.	7	7.40	95	94½	94½	95	25	96½	94
St. Law. Flour, c.	.	...	42	40	42	40	10	52¼	35
Do. pref.	7	7.29	96	96	96	95	15	96	95
Viau Bisc., c. (n.p.)	.	...	25	24	24	25⅞	85	33	15
Do. pref.	7	8.18	86	85	86	85	26	88½	84
W. Can. Fl., c. (n.p.)	$1.40	3.88	37	36	36	37	143	50	31½
Do. pref.	6½	6.04	107½	106	107½	107	26	108	104
W. Groc., c. (n.p.)	$1	4.76	21	20¾	20¾	20	125	22	19
Do. pref.	7	8.23	85	85	85	85	20	85	75
Weston, com.	.	...	62¾	60	60	63	98	65	48
Do. pref.	7	6.45	108½	102	108½	103¾	31	108½	100
Utilities—									
Bell Telephone	8	4.66	173	169	169	170	574	173	154
Calgary Power	5	4.71	106	106	106	104	25	108	100
Consumers Gas	10	4.98	201	200	201	201	141	202	196
East Koot. Pr. (n.p.)	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	25
Do. pref.	7	6.96	100½	100½	100½	99	5	100½	98
Int. Util. (A) (n.p.)	$3.50	7.30	48⅛	47	48	47½	1752	51¼	44
Do. (B) (no par)	.	...	13⅛	10¾	13	10⅞	26442	13⅛	6½
Jamaica Pub. Ser., pf.	7	6.25	112	112	112	112	58	115	105
Laurentide Power	5	2.01	250	198	248	190	2394	250	130
Mackay, com.	7	5.93	122	117	118	117½	1062	133	109½
Do. pref.	4	5.22	76⅞	74¾	76	76¼	1788	83	66
Mexican Light, c.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	61½
Do. pref.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	77
Mont L H & P (n.p.)	$2	1.94	103	97	102½	97	7867	103	89
Mont. Telcg. (p. $40)	8	5.71	56½	56½	56½	56½	16	56½	53¼
Nor. Mex. Pr., c.	4	3.84	105	100	104	100	405	110	90
Do. pref.	7	6.93	...	...	...	...	...	105	97
Ot. & Hull P., c. (n.p.)	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	35
Do. pref.	7	6.48	...	...	...	...	...	108	99
Ott. L. H. & Pr., c.	6	4.61	130	130	130	135	5	135	128½
Do. pref.	6½	6.19	105	105	105	105	5	109	104
Power Corp., c. (n.p.)	.	...	92½	87⅞	91½	86½	30655	92½	70½
Do. pref.	6	5.60	107	101	101	101	55	107	99
Quebec Power, c.	$2	2.08	98	93¼	98	93¼	5374	98	85
Shawinigan (n.p.)	$2	2.10	95¼	87½	93⅝	93½	33193	99	84
S. Can. Pr., c. (n.p.)	4	2.39	180	150	160	144	1059	180	114
Do. pref.	6	5.63	107	105	107	104½	79	108	100
West Koot. Pr., pref.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	106½	106¼
Shawinigan Rts.	.	...	11	8¾	10	8¾	55895	11	7½
Transportation—									
Can. Pacific Rly.	10	4.63	215¾	215½	215¾	210	19	217	200
Can. Steam., c. (n.p.)	.	...	40¼	36	40¼	35½	2764	40¼	31
Do. pref.	6	6.28	95¾	93½	95¾	94	3205	95¾	89
Do. voting	.	...	38	35	38	35	440	38	31
Tractions—									
Barcelona (par $50)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	60
Brazilian, cfl	7	2.91	246	230	246	231	10994	246	195
Do. (new)	.	...	62	57¾	61½	57⅝	76502	62	50½
Do. pref.	6	3.00	...	...	...	...	...	200	160
Detroit Un. Rly.	.	...	2	2	2	1¼	100	2	1
Duluth-Superior	$1	7.70	13½	13	13½	14½	225	22	13
Montreal Trams.	10	4.97	203	200	200	196½	280	203	190
Ottawa Traction	.	...	67	66	67	66	57	72	60
Porto Rico Rlys., c.	$3	...	...	...	...	...	...	x70¾	59
Do. pref.	7	7.00	100	100	100	99	2	101	98½
Twin City, c.	4	8.79	46	45	45½	46½	1282	55	42
Do. pref.	7	6.66	...	...	...	...	...	106	102¾
Winnipeg Elec., c.	2	1.63	123¾	119¼	121	120	4317	127	98
Do. pref.	7	6.42	109	108½	109	109	198	115	105½
Textiles—									
Can. Conn. Cot., pref.	4	5.06	80	79	79	80	60	88	66
Can. Converters	7	5.78	122	121	121	125	75	127	101
Can. Cotton, com.	8	6.08	132	131½	131½	130	30	152	130
Do. pref.	6	6.00	100	100	100	100	5	104½	99½
Can. Woollens, com.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	10
Do. pref.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	78
Cosmos Imp., c. (n.p.)	.	...	26	23¼	25	24	2416	27½	17
Do. pref.	7	7.17	100	97½	100	99½	60	101	97½
Dom. Tex., c. (n.p.)	$5	3.95	126½	124	125	125	715	134½	122
Do. pref.	7	5.42	128	128	128	129	16	131	128
Monarch Knit, c.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	x39½	7½
Do. pref.	.	...	59¾	59¾	59¾	61	10	70	45¾
Montreal Cottons, c.	6	4.68	...	...	...	...	...	128	115
Do. pref.	7	5.83	...	...	...	...	...	125	118
Penmans, c. (n.p.)	4	3.44	117½	112½	116	116	1215	117⅞	97½
Do. pref.	6	5.76	104	104	104	104	35	106¼	100
Wabasso Cot. (n.p.)	6	5.45	110	110	110	110	335	133	105
Zimmerknit (n.p.)	.	...	24	24	24	24¼	180	30	20
Do. pref.	7	7.44	94	94	94	94½	25	105	91
Do. Rights	.	...	25	23½	25	...	43	25	23½
General Industries—									
Am. Sales, c. (p. $20)	4	5.12	78	78	78	76	170	80	71
Do. pref.	7	6.48	109	107½	108	108	115	112	106
Asbestos Co., c. (n.p.)	.	...	36½	32½	33	32½	6591	37	29
Do. pref.	7	7.44	94	92	93¾	92	776	97⅞	90½
Brant Cd., p. (p. $25)	8	12.12	...	...	...	...	...	21	15
Building Prod., com.	$1.20	2.22	44	41½	44	42	4625	47	33¾
Do. pref.	7	6.66	...	...	...	...	...	106	102½
Burt, F. N., c. (p. $25)	$3	4.41	69½	67½	67½	68	222	76	63
Canada Cement, c.	.	...	34	32	33¾	33	8087	35	30
Do. pref.	6½	6.50	100	99¾	100	100	1320	101¼	97½
Can. Bronze, c. (n.p.)	$4	4.59	88	87	88	87	440	93⅞	67
Do. pref.	7	6.36	...	...	...	...	...	111½	109½
Conduits, c. (n.p.)	.	...	46	46	46	43½	25	46	35
Do. pref.	7	6.93	101	101	101	102	10	102	101
C. Smelt. (p. $25)	10+40	4.45	281	269½	281	267⅞	3051	289½	251
Crow's Nest Coal	6	10.34	58	58	58	58	30	62	55
Dom. Glass, c.	7	5.14	137	135	135	137	269	140	125
Do. pref.	7	5.46	128	128	128	123	30	128	119
Dom. Rubber, pref.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	x75	75
E. Theat., c. (p. $25)	$2	7.14	...	...	...	...	...	29	25
Do. pref.	7	7.25	97½	96½	97½	96½	15	100	95
Famous Players, c.	.	...	94	90	90	90	258	100	40
Do. pref.	8	7.61	105	105	105	105⅛	16	106	102
Gilman, com.	6	5.26	115	115	115	114	3	120	109
Do. pref.	7	5.60	125	125	125	125	25	125	113
Goodyear Tire, com.	$5	3.62	140	137	137	137½	201	168	135
Do. pref.	7	6.42	109	108	108¾	108½	158	109½	104
Gypsum & Alabas., c.	.	...	72¼	62½	70	63	4150	72¼	51
Ham. Un. Theatres, c.	.	...	18½	16	16	17½	1673	21½	7
Do. pref.	7	7.29	...	...	...	...	...	96	82
Holt, Renfrew, c.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	80
Do. pref.	7	7.00	100	100	100	100	15	100	92
Int. Nic., c. (p. $25)	$2	2.22	92	85¼	90	85½	34233	100	73¾
King Edward Hotel	$6	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	62	50
Lyall Construction	.	...	102	81	98	81	5565	102	47
Loew's, com.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40
Do. pref.	7	6.86	102	100	102	100	55	102	100
National Brick, com.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4
Do. pref.	6	8.21	73	73	73	70	30	75	60
Pacific Burt, com.	6	4.87	125	120	124	125	150	137	117
Do. pref.	7	5.38	130	127	130	124	25	136	120
Photo Engrav. (n.p.)	$2	5.51	36½	35½	36¼	36	442	41¼	33
Port Hope San., com.	4+2	2.50	260	240	260	250	300	260	190
Do. pref.	7	4.00	...	...	...	...	...	195	120
Rogers, Wm., com.	4	5.71	70	68	68	68	986	70	65
Do. pref.	7	6.66	105	104	104	104	30	105	100
Sher-Williams, com.	6	3.33	180⅝	180	180	180	55	181	170
Do. pref.	7	5.60	125	125	125	125	14	129	120
Standard Chem., com.	$1	4.00	25	25	25	25	5/10	27	25
Sterling Coal	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	15
Tooke Bros., com.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18
Do. pref.	7	9.58	74	73	73	73	40	74	67
Tuckett Tobacco, c.	4	4.00	...	...	...	...	...	101½	98
Do. pref.	7	5.93	120	118	120	118	85	120	114
Woods Mfg., com.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38
Do. pref.	7	...	70	70	70	79	10	80	70
Beverage—									
Brading Brew. (n.p.)	$2	7.27	27½	27	27⅛	27	285	32	26½
Brew. & Dist. (n.p.)	40c	2.50	16	16	16	16	375	18	15¾
Can. Brew. (no par)	$2	5.74	36¼	34	36	34¾	3227	40	29
Canada Dry (n.p.)	$3	4.24	70¾	67½	70	67¼	1170	72¼	63¾
C. Ind. Alc. (no par)	$1.52	3.23	48½	46	47	46	10811	50¼	31½
Do. "B"	.	...	44	43	43¼	43¼	691	46	36½
Can. Malting (n.p.)	$1.50	3.75	40	35	38½	36¼	37405	40⅝	32½
Can. Wineries	.	...	21½	21	21	21¼	1725	23	21
Carling Brew. (n.p.)	$2	5.67	35½	34¼	35	35	2605	44	30
Com. Alc. (no par)	$1	2.38	43	38	43	38	2190	43	25
Cosgrave B. (p. $10)	6	6.15	9¾	9	9	9⅞	1120	10¼	8
Distil.-Seagram (n.p.)	.	...	24½	23	23½	23½	30282	24½	18½
Federal Distil. (n.p.)	.	...	3	3	3	3	2410	5½	3
Chas. Gurd, c. (n.p.)	$2	2.12	95	95	95	94	65	114	93
Do. pref.	7	6.42	109	109	109	109	5	110	106
Do. Rights	.	...	7	6	7	7	2438	10¼	6
Hiram Walker (n.p.)	$2	3.16	63¼	61	62¾	61½	8115	69	54
L. Ont. Brew. (n.p.)	$2	12.12	18	15	15½	18	747	30	15
Nat. Brew., c. (n.p.)	4	2.90	139	126½	139	126¼	26341	139	112½
Do. pref.	7	5.10	128½	125	128½	125½	125	128½	122
Nat. Distilleries	.	...	17	15	16¾	17	680	20¾	15
Orange Cr., c. (n.p.)	.	...	24	24	24	24¾	20	25⅝	24
Do. pref. (A)	.	...	103	102¼	102¼	105	40	105	102½
Do. pref. (B) (n.p.)	.	...	48½	48½	48½	48½	30	51	48½
Pelissiers (n.p.)	.	...	17	15½	16½	16½	245	18½	13
Do. pref.	7	6.89	102	100	101	101	160	102	100
Toronto Brew. (n.p.)	.	...	10	9½	9¾	10	1105	10½	9½
Oil—									
Ajax	.	...	63	52	60	50	83500	80	43
Beacon Oil	.	...	20	18½	19	19	1853	20	13¼
Brit. Am. Oil (n.p.)	$1	2.63	38¾	37	38¼	37	18622	40½	31¾
Brit. Con. Oil	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	115
Can. Oil, c. (n.p.)	$1	1.75	57	54½	56¾	56¾	310	68½	44
Do. pref.	8	6.06	130	130	130	132	2	170	128
Continental Oil	$1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	17
Foothills Oil	.	...	4.90	3.85	4.90	3.85	8232	4.90	1.50
Frontenac Oil	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	27¾
Home Oil	.	...	2.70	2.50	2.70	2.15	2400	2.70	2.50
Imperial Oil (n.p.)	$1.50	2.30	65¼	62	64¾	62¾	12384	65¼	56
Int. Pete. (no par)	75c	1.74	43	40	41½	40¼	17926	44	34½
McColl, c. (no par)	.	...	34	32½	33¾	33¼	8483	36	29⅞
Do. pref.	6	6.81	96	88	96	88	75	96	85
North Star, c. (p. $5)	.	...	4.50	4.50	4.50	3.50	30	4.50	2.25
Do. pref. (p. $5)	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.50	5.00
Petrol Oil	.	...	14½	14½	14½	16	1000	21⅞	14½
Supertest Pet., c.	50c	...	86	84	86	86	130	96	70
Do. pref.	7	7.07	99	99	99	100	10	100	97
Trojan Oil	.	...	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.95	100	2.50	1.00
Venezuel. Pet. (p. $5)	20c	...	...	...	...	...	...	x7½	6½
Volcanic Oil	$1.40+5c	4.00	36	36	36	36¼	240	41	29
Do. rights	.	...	1.70	1.35	1.70	1.70	3370	1.90	1.35
Vacuum Gas	.	...	8¼	8	8	5½	6300	12½	5½
Trust and Loan—									
Central Canada	12+6	...	...	...	...	...	...	255⅛	255⅛
Canada Life	20	...	995	995	995	990	25	1000	990
Can. Permanent	12	4.93	245	243	245	240	12	250	230½
Col. Invest. (p. $10)	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
Econ. Invest. (p. $50)	4	3.37	59	59	59	59	10	59¾	56
Huron & Erie	8	4.84	...	...	...	...	...	168	152
Landed Banking	10	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	205	200
Mont. Loan (p. $25)	12+1	6.76	...	...	...	...	...	48	48
National Trust	12+1	3.61	360	360	360	345	5	360	305
Ont. Loan (par $50)	12	4.44	135	135	135	135	2	137	128
Real Estate Loan	7	6.08	...	...	...	...	...	115	110
Toronto Gen. Trusts	12	4.28	280	280	280	290	5	300	275
Do. Rights	.	...	21¼	19	19½	21	1126	22	19
Toronto Mge. (p. $50)	12	5.08	...	...	...	...	...	122	114
Union Trust	7+1	5.51	...	...	...	...	...	150	135

CURB AND UNLISTED MARKETS

	Div. Rate	Yield Apr. 30	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close May 1	Close Apr. 24	Sales for wk.	Range, 1928 High	Low
Asch, com. (no par)	.	...	27½	27½	27½	28	10	30	24½
Do. pref.	7	7.77	...	...	...	...	...	93	90
Attendu Eng. (p. $1)	.	...	16	15	16	17	270	21	12
Belding, com.	6	6.66	90	88	90	88	6	95	80
Do. pref.	7	6.93	101	101	101	101	5	105	94
Can. Celanese (n.p.)	.	...	66	60	66	62	1046	78	57⅞
Do. pref.	.	...	92½	90	92	90½	150	103½	90
Can. Dredge (n.p.)	.	...	37	36	36½	37	192	40	31
Do. pref.	7	5.88	120	118	118	119	251	123	108
Can. Light & Power	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	39
Can. Marconi	.	...	7¼	7	7¼	6½	150	8¾	6½
Can. Nor. P., c. (n.p.)	.	...	90	84	90	87	255	90	65
Do. pref.	7	6.66	107	99½	106	105	68	107	100
Do. Rights	.	...	11	9	10	10	635	13½	5
Can. Power	.	...	54¾	49½	52	46½	845	54¾	38¼
Cockshutt, com.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	22⅞	21⅞
Do. pref.	.	...	126	116¼	122	116	4798	148½	105¾
Cooksville Sh. Brick, c.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
Do. pref.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	56
Cons. Food Products	.	...	9½	9½	9½	10½	70	14½	9½
Dom. Engineering	$2.60	3.71	71½	67¾	69	66	1916	71½	52
Dom. Fdy. & Steel, c.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Do. pref.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	32
Dom. Power, com.	.	...	54	54	54	56	25	66	54
Do. pref.	7	6.60	...	...	...	...	...	106	105
Donnacona Paper	.	...	44	39½	40	39½	4498	47	39
Dryden Paper (n.p.)	.	...	56	49½	51½	49¼	37844	56	33
Durant Motor (p. $10)	40c	...	8	6¾	8	6¾	585	8	6
E. Dairies, c. (n.p.)	.	...	55	54½	54½	53¾	370	57	50
Do. pref.	7	6.96	...	...	...	...	...	100½	99
Eng. Elec., c. (n.p.)	.	...	21	19	21	19	65	22	11
Do. pref.	.	...	112	107	111	110	234	112	75
Farm. Dairy, c.	$1	4.34	25	21½	22½	20	1835	27	17
Do. pref.	7	6.54	...	...	...	...	...	110	105
For. Pr. Secs. (n.p.)	.	...	56¼	50	52¾	49¾	8774	56¼	38½
Gen. St. Wares (n.p.)	.	...	33¼	31¾	33¼	33⅛	830	38	31¾
Gt. West Sad., c. (n.p.)	.	...	26½	25½	25½	26½	1150	29½	23
Do. pref.	7	7.05	99¾	99	99	99¼	467	99¾	98
Hamilton Cot., pref.	.	...	35½	35	35	35½	708	37	35
Hydro-Electric (n.p.)	.	...	71	69	71	70	655	71	50
Illinois Power, pref.	7	6.73	104	104	104	103½	500	104⅛	99¼
Imp. Tob., c. (par $5)	6+2	4.00	9⅞	8¾	9⅝	9¾	5054	10¾	8⅛
Inter. Power, com.	.	...	41	39⅞	39⅞	41	305	43¼	37
Do. pref.	7	7.00	101¼	100	100	100	323	104	95½
Kemsley Millburn	.	...	20	16	19½	16	965	20	15⅝
Loew's London, com.	3	...	4.30	4.30	4.30	5.75	200	5.75	4.30
Man. Power (no par)	$2	1.67	119½	118	119	119¾	60	123½	85
Mitchell, J. S.	.	...	52	51	52	50½	176	55	38
Do. pref.	7	6.86	...	...	...	...	...	102½	99½
Mitchell, Robt (n.p.)	.	...	40½	27½	35	28	1966	40½	27½
Do. pref.	.	...	103	95	103	95	327	103	95
Montreal Ex. (p. $30)	.	...	32	31	31½	31½	2187	32	30
Mount Royal, com.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	x6	3
Do. pref.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	50
Municipal Ser. (n.p.)	.	...	14½	13¼	14	15	800	17	8
North. Bak. (no par)	.	...	44	42¾	43	42½	1715	54	40
N.S. Car, c. (n.p.)	.	...	43½	42	42¼	42½	1070	49	39
Ott. Riv. Pr. (n.p.)	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	25
Paton Mfg., c. (n.p.)	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	55
Do. pref.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	102
Perfection Glass	.	...	3	2½	2½	3	375	8¾	2½
E. L. Ruddy, pref.	7	7.00	100	100	100	100	20	101	97½
Regent Knitting	.	...	30¾	29¾	30	30¾	995	33	29¾
Reliance Grain (n.p.)	.	...	50	49	49½	50	376	55	49
R. S. Mills (n.p.)	.	...	36	34½	34½	36	840	36¼	34½
Robinson Cone (n.p.)	.	...	34½	27	27	27½	495	34½	27
Simon & S., c. (n.p.)	.	...	39¼	38	39	38	1945	45	38
Do. pref.	7	7.00	100	100	100	100	737	101⅛	100
Standard Pav. (n.p.)	.	...	25½	25	25	25½	1035	25½	25
Service Stn. Equip.	$1.60	3.81	42	40	42	40	2300	48	35½
St. Maur. Power	4	2.18	...	...	...	...	...	194	170
Simpson, Robt., pref.	6	5.71	...	...	...	...	...	105	102½
St. Law. Pa., c. (n.p.)	.	...	108	106¾	107¾	105½	3470	110	100
Do. pref.	8	6.40	...	...	...	...	...	125¼	116
Standard Clay	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	34½	33
Tip Top Tailors (n.p.)	.	...	32¼	31	31	...	1560	32¼	31
Do. pref.	.	...	100	100	100	...	100	100	100
Tamblyn, c. (n.p.)	.	...	33	29¼	31	32½	148	34½	21
Do. pref.	7	7.36	95¼	95	95	95	151	97	90
United Secs., com.	.	...	52	52	52	52	2	64½	50
Do., pref.	6	5.74	105	104½	104½	104	25	105	100
Wolthausen (n.p.)	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	x25	20
United Fuel	.	...	25	25	25	...	6	25	25
Waterloo Mfg.	.	...	20	19	19¾	...	2840	20	19

†Arrears.
xQuotations for 1927. No sales recorded in 1928 to date.

Bond Movements of the Week

Week Ending May 1

Bonds	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Range 1927 High	Low	Range 1928 High	Low	Ask	Latest Price Bid	High	Low
Asbestos 1st mge.	6	1941	5.72	102⅝	99	103¼	102⅜	..	103	102⅜	..
Do. gen. mtge.	6	1956	6.00	98	88	100	97½	98¾	98½	100	98¾
Can. Pr. & Pap. debs.	5	1956	5.03	..	..	99½	96	..	..	99½	98¾
Can. Cottons	5	1940	5.11	99½	97	99	99	..	99	99	..
Dominion Coal	5	1940	5.57	94¾	90	98	95	..	98	95	..
Quebec Rly.	5	1939	4.56	101½	96	104¾	101	..	104	104	103½
Wayagamack	6	1951	5.61	103½	97	105	103	..	104¾	105	104
Winnipeg Elec.	5	1935	5.04	103¼	99	99¾	99¾	..	99¾	99¾	..
War Loan	5	1931	4.30	102.70	101.10	102.85	101.95	102.35	102.10	102.10	....
Do.	5	1937	4.20	106.75	102.95	106.70	104.65	106.10	105.80	105.85	....
Victory Loan	5½	1933	4.48	106.55	103.35	106.50	104.80	105.05	105.00	105.10	104.80
Do.	5½	1934	4.66	105.55	102.80	105.85	104.10	104.70	104.40	104.65	104.10
Do.	5½	1937	4.24	111.15	106.85	110.95	109.75	110.15	110.10	110.10	109.95
Do., Refund	5	1928	5.00	101.50	99.75	100.60	100.00	100.45	102.20	100.20	....
Do.	4½	1940	4.28	103.40	96.50	102.90	101.80	102.10	101.80	102.55	101.80
Do.	5	1943	4.47	106.40	102.30	106.10	105.05	105.90	105.35	105.80	105.30
Do.	4½	1944	4.28	103.00	96.90	103.05	101.85	102.40	....	102.25	101.85
Do.	4½	1946	4.28	102.70	96.70	103.15	102.55	102.90	102.60	102.60	....
Do. Renewal	5½	1932	4.55	104.10	101.85	105.80	103.20	103.60	103.35	103.35	103.20

A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co. LIMITED
INVESTMENT BANKERS
BONDS AND SHARES
"Specialists Unlisted Bonds and Stocks"
219 Bay Street, (Ground Floor) Toronto
Elgin 5101-5102-5103 5104-5105-5106

Unlisted Stocks

These prices are mostly as at May 1, and while obtained from reliable sources, cannot be guaranteed.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
A. W. Chase, com.	$ 2.00	$ 5.00
A. W. Chase, pref	55.00	60.00
Border Cities, pfd. bonus c.	....	35.00
Brandram Henderson, com.	24.00	26.00
Brandram Henderson, pref.	86.00	90.00
Brantford Roofing	97.00	....
Canadian Westinghouse	239.00	....
Canada Machinery, com.	5.50	8.50
Canada Machinery, pref.	28.00	33.00
Can. Paperboard, pref.	....	94.00
Caulfields Dairy, com.	25.00	30.00
Copeland Flour Mills, pref.	20.00	24.00
Dom. Alloy, pf. bonus com.	1.00	3.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel, c.	10.00	12.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel, pf.	55.00	60.00
Dom. Linens, pref.	16.00	18.50
Dom. Manufacturers, com.	7.00	....
Dom. Manufacturers, pref.	70.00	....
Dom. Power, com.	54.00	57.00
Dom. Power, pref.	104.00	....
Dom. Sewer Pipe, com.	64.00	....
Dom. Sugar, com.	27.00	....
Dom. Sugar, pref.	95.00	....
Dunlop Tire, pref.	102.00	....
Durant of Canada	6.75	7.50
Gillett, E W.	80.00	....
Godoyear Cotton, 7% pref.	101.00	....
Gosse Packing, com.	....	39.00
Gosse Packing, pref.	....	80.00
Greening Wire, pref.	101.50	104.00
Guardian Realty, pref.	61.00	68.00
Huethers Brewing, pref.	....	4.00
King Edward Hotel "A"	89.00	92.00
King Edward Hotel "B"	83.00	85.00
Kingston Ship-Building, pf.	18.00	20.00
Loew's London, com.	4.00	4.50
Loew's London, pref.	7.00	8.00
Loew's Mansfield, pref.	90.00	....
Milton Brick Co.	17.00	....
Palace Thea. (Mont.) pfd.	90.00	....
Simpson, Robt., pref.	103.50	....
Traymore, pref.	19.00	22.00

Insurance

British America	50	..
Canadian Fire, full pd.	125	135
Canada Life	965	985
Canada National	20	..
Casualty of Canada, full pd.	190	200
Capital Life, 20% pd.	26	..
Commonwealth Life, 10% pd.	32	37
Confederation Life, 10% pd.	110	..
Continental Life, 10% pd.	75	..
Crown Life, full paid	335	..
Dom. of Can. Guar. & Ac.	..	400
Dominion Fire	125	..
Dominion Life, 50% pd.	440	..
Excelsior Life, 30% pd.	115	..
Federal Fire, 25% paid	42	..
Fidelity of Canada, full paid	135	145
Great West, full paid	525	550
Imperial Life, 90% paid	435	..
Manufacturers Life, 55% pd.	400	450
Monarch Life, 10% paid	47	51
Montreal Life, 20% paid	75	80
National Life, 25% paid	90	..
Ontario Equitable, 10% paid	38	42
Security Life, 50% paid	20	..
Sovereign Life, 25% paid	55	60
Sun Life, 75% paid	2125	..
Toronto Casualty	..	26
Western Assurance	79	..

Mortgage, Loan, Etc.

	Bid	Asked
British Mortgage & Trust	$208.00	$....
Capital Trust	73.00	....
Chartered Trust	100.00	104.00
Commercial Finance, com.	24.00	28.00
Commercial Finance, pfd.	78.00	84.00
Crown Trust	135.00	....
Debentures & Sec., com.	74.00	....
Debentures & Secs. pref.	74.00	75.00
Lambton Loan & Savings	80.00	....
London Loan & Savings	46.00	51.00
London & West Trusts	150.00	....
Mfg. Fn. pfd. bonus c.	6.25	7.25
Midland Loan & Savings	17.00	....
Mortgage Discount, pref.	7.00	7.75
Mortgage Discount, com.	.40	.80
Mutual Finance, com.	8.25	....
Mutual Finance, pref.	8.25	10.00
Peoples Loan & Savings	83.00	....
Saskatchewan Mortgage	41.50	....
Sterling Trust Co.	102.50	....
Toronto Finance, pref.	....	3.50
Waterloo Trust & Savings	115.00	....

Club Shares

	Bid	Asked
Bayview Golf	$ 25.00	$ 40.00
Lakeview Golf	....	70.00
Lambton Golf	400.00	450.00
Mississauga Golf	20.00	35.00
Rosedale Golf	160.00	....
Summit Golf	25.00	40.00
Thistledown Golf	40.00	60.00
Thornhill Golf	65.00	80.00
Toronto Winter Club	....	60.00
Weston Golf	85.00	100.00
York Downs Golf	250.00	285.00

Recent London Quotations

	Sales
Calgary Power	109
Hudson's Bay	105s.
Hudson's Bay 5% pref.	100s.
Can. West Lumber	6s. 10¼d.
Standard Chemical, 7%	26½
Dominion Tar !	45s.
Mond Nickel	158s.
Lake Superior	7

Recent Vancouver Quotations

	Bid	Asked
B. C. Telephone pfd., new 6%	....	105½
Pacific Coyle, com.	10½	13
Gosse Packing, pref.	....	80

Recent Winnipeg Quotations

	Bid	Asked
Beaver Fire Co.	120	..
Can. Fire Ins. Co.	108½	..
Home Inv. and S. Assn.	77	..
N. Mtge., fully paid	80	..
N. Mtge. 50% paid	25	25
Northern Trusts Co.	50	..
Standard Trusts Co.	33¼	..
No Star Oil, com.	3.30	..
No. Star Oil, pref.	5.45	..

Unlisted Bonds

	Bid	Asked
Abitibi Fibre, 6s, 1947	100½	101
Abitibi P & P. 6s, 1940	105	105¾
Algoma Steel, 5s, 1962	55	57
Alberta Pac. Grain, 6s, 1946	101¼	102
Bell Telephone, 5s, 1955	105⅛	105½
Belgo Can. Paper, 6s, 1943	103	104½
Brandram Henderson, 6s, 1939	90	94
B. C. Pulp and Paper, 6s, 1950	91⅝	93
Burns, P. & Co., 6½s, 1943	103	..
Calgary Brewery, 5s, 1942	97½	99
Calgary Power, 5s, 1940	95	95¾
Canada Biscuit, 6½s, 1946	..	100
Canada Lt. & Pr., 5s, 1949	95⅛	96
Can. Nor. Power, 6s, 1941	103¾	105
Can. Paperboard, 7s, 1937	98½	100
Can. Steamships, 5s, 1943	102½	103¼
Can. Steamships, 6s, 1941	102¼	102¾
Davies, Wm., 6s, 1942	97¼	98½
Dominion Iron, 5s, 1939	68½	71
Drummond Invest., 6½s, 1938	98	99½
Duke Price, 6s, 1966	106	106½
East Kootenay Pr., 7s, 1942	104½	105½
Elec. Development, 5s, 1933	101¼	102¼
Famous Players, 6½s, 1943	104¾	105½
Fraser Cos., 6s, 1950	103¾	105¼
Gatineau Power, 5s, 1956	100⅜	100⅝
Gatineau Power, 6s, 1941	103¼	103¾
Howard Smith P. & P. 6s, 1941	104¾	105½
King Edward Hotel, 7s, 1944	97	99
Lake Superior P. & P. 6s, 1941	106¾	108
Laurentian Pr., 6s, 1936	109½	..
Laurentide Pr., 5½s, 1946	101	102½
Manitoba Pr., 5½s, 1951	103	104
Mont. L. H. & Pr., 5s, 1951	102½	103
Mont. Pub. Service, 5s, 1942	100¾	101½
Nor. Ont. L. & P. 6s, 1946	104¼	105½
Nor. West Utilities, 7s, 1938	104	107
Nova Scotia Steel, 5s, 1959	73½	75½
Nova Scotia 6% Debs.	43½	47
Nova Scotia Tram., 5s, 1946	104	105
Nova Scotia Tram., 7s, 1952	108	110
Ont. Pulp & Paper, 6s, 1948	108¾	110
Ottawa Hull Pr., 6s, 1948	104	105
Ottawa L. H. & P. 6s, 1953	105	106
Ottawa Mont Pr., 6½s, 1949	104¾	105¼
Ottawa Trac. 5½s, 1955	102¾	104
Ottawa River Pr. 6½s, 1953	104½	105¼
Port Alfred P. & P. 5½s, 1957	99	100
Price Bros., 6s, 1943	106¼	107
Prov. Lt. Pr., 5s, 1946	101¼	102½
Rio Tramways, 5s, 1935	98⅛	98⅜
Sao Paulo Tram., 5s, 1929	99⅜	99¾
St. Lawrence Paper, 6s, 1946	102½	103¼
St. Maurice Valley, 5½s, 1957	99⅜	100½
St. Maurice Pr. 6½s, 1953	106½	108
Shawinigan W. & P., 4½s, 1967	97¾	98¼
Simpson's, Ltd., 6½s, 1945	104¼	104½
Southern Can. Pr., 5s, 1955	101¼	102
Spanish River P. & P., 8s, 1941	105¾	106¼
West Kootenay Pr., 6s, 1943	104¼	105

NEW YORK CURB

	Close Apr. 18	Close Apr. 25	Close May 2
Can. Marconi	6 5-8	6 7-8	7 3-8
Dom. Stores	128	125 7-8	129 3-4
Ford Canada	565	554	570
Imp. Oil Can.	63	63	64 7-8
Inter. Petrol.	40	40 3-4	41 5-8
Int. Util. "A"	47	49	49 3-4
Do., "B"	10 1-8	11	13 5-8
Nipissing	4 1-8	4 3-8	4 1-4
Noranda	17 3-8	18 3-8	20 3-4
Premier Gold	2 3-8	..	2 1-2

Stock Market

MARKET INDICATOR

	High	Low
20 Industrial Stocks		
Week of May 2	$106.5	$102.5
Week of April 25	104.3	101.6
Month of April, 1927	81.1	76.4
9 Bank Stocks		
Week of May 2	$315	$309
Week of April 25	316	306
Month of April, 1927	240	237
10 Public Utilities		
Week of May 2	$109	$103
Week of April 25	105	102
Month of April, 1927	89	85

WEEK'S GAINS AND LOSSES

	Gains	Losses	Unch.	Total
Banks	4	2	3	9
Paper	15	1	5	21
Steel	12	12	19	43
Foodstuffs	28	15	16	59
Utilities	18	3	12	33
Tractions	7	2	5	14
Textiles	3	6	11	20
Industrials	43	18	44	105
Total	130	59	115	304

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK FUNDS

	High (Premium)	Low (Premium)	Last year High (Discount)	Last year Low (Discount)
Apr. 26	Par	x1-64	11-64	3-16
Apr. 27	1-32	1-64	9-64	11-64
Apr. 28	3-64	1-32	3-32	1-8
Apr. 30	5-64	3-64	3-32	3-32
May 1	3-32	5-64	5-64	3-32
May 2	1-16	1-64	3-32	1-8

xDiscount.

STERLING, FRANCS and LIRE

	Sterling Close	Francs Close	Lire Close
Apr. 26	4.87 5-8	3.93 5-16	5.26 13-16
Apr. 27	4.87 23-32	3.93 3-8	5.27 1-8
Apr. 28	4.87 1-16	3.93 3-8	5.27 1-8
Apr. 30	4.86 5-8	3.93 1-4	5.27
May 1	4.87 1-2	3.93 3-16	5.26 3-4
May 2	4.87 5-8	3.93 1-4	5.26 3-4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Par		Apr. 25	May 2
13.90	Italian	5.27	5.27
23.82	German	23.92	23.92
13.90	Belgian	13.97	13.97
84.85	Japanese	47.55	47.30

License Milwaukee Mechanics'

License has been issued to the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of fire insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance, tornado insurance and insurance against damage by the explosion of natural or other gas.

P. J. Perrin, Montreal, Que., is the company's Canadian chief agent.

PICCADILLY Smoking Mixture
DISTINGUISHED for its flavour and quality, Piccadilly is famous everywhere.
In patent hermetic tins at twenty-five cents.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Dividends Declared

	Rate	Date	Record
East. Theatres, c.	50c.	June 1	Apr. 30
Para. Oshawa Theat. pfd.	1¾%	May 15	Apr. 30
Royal Bank	3%	June 1	Apr. 30
Pressed Metals, c.	75c+25c	July 16	June 28
Do., pref.	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 11
Do., pref.	1¾%	July 2	June 11
Do., pref.	1¾%	Jan. 1, '29	Dec. 12
Bank of Toronto	3%	June 1	May 15
Massey Harris	1¾%	May 15	Apr. 23
McIntyre Mines	5%	June 1	May 1
Penmans, com.	$1	May 15	May 5
Bk. of Commerce	3%	June 1	May 16
Bk. of Montreal	3%	June 1	Apr. 30
Dom. Bridge	65c.	May 15	Apr. 30
Chase, A. W., pfd.	2%	May 10	Apr. 30
R. Simon & Sons, pfd.	$1.41	June 1	May 15
Ont. Steel, c.	37½c	May 15	May 3
Do., pref.	1¾%	May 15	May 3
Ham. Dairies, pfd.	1¾%	June 1	May 25
Hollinger	2%	May 19	May 2
Cosmos, pref.	1¾%	May 15	Apr. 30
Belding Cort. pref.	1¾%	June 15	May 31
Can. Converters	1¾%	May 15	Apr. 30
Wayagamack	75c	June 1	May 15

Flood Barnes Active Bond Prices

	Price	Rate	Years to Maturity	Next Int. Date	Yield %
Abitibi Pwr. & Paper Gen. 6's, due '40	106	6	12	July 1	[illegible]
Agric. Mtge. Bk. of Colombia Gtd. S.F. 7s, due '47	101	7	19	July 15	[illegible]
Alberta Pacific Grain 1st S.F. 6's due '46	102½	6	18	June 1	[illegible]
Argentine Govt. 6's, Series "B", due '58	103⅝	6	30	June 1	[illegible]
Asbestos Corp., 1st Ref., S.F. 6's, due '41	103½	6	13	July 1	[illegible]
Asbestos Corp. Gen. Mtge. S.F. 6's, due '56	100	6	28	July 1	[illegible]
Bell Tel. of Can. 1st 5's, Series "B", due '57	106	5	29	June 1	[illegible]
Brazil, United States, Ext. S.F. 6½'s, due '57	99	6½	29	Oct. 1	[illegible]
Canada Cement, 1st Mtge. S.F. 5½'s, due '47	103¼	5½	19	May 1	[illegible]
Canada Power & Paper Coll., Trust 5½'s, due '58	99.05	5½	30	July 1	[illegible]
Canada Paper, 1st S.F. 6's, due 1945	104	6	17	June 4	[illegible]
Can. Light & Pwr., 1st 5's, due '49	96¼	5	21	July 1	[illegible]
Can. S. S. Lines, 6's 1st & gen., Series A, '41	103¾	5	13	Oct. 15	[illegible]
Can. S. S. Lines Consol. 5's, due '43	103	5	15	Aug. 15	[illegible]
C. P. Rly Coll. Trust 5's, due '34	102	5	6	Oct. 15	[illegible]
C. P. Rly. Secured 4½% notes, due '44	100	4½	16	June 15	[illegible]
Can. Goodrich Income 7's, due '43	62	7	15		[illegible]
Chile Republic Ext. S.F. 6's, due '60	96½	6	32	Oct. 1	[illegible]
Columbia Repub. Ext. S.F. 6's, due '61	95	6	33		[illegible]
Dom. Iron & Steel Consol. S. F. 5's, due '39 ($)	72	5	11	Sept. 1	[illegible]
Donnacona Paper Co. 1st S.F. 5½'s, due '48	100	5½	20	Aug. 1	[illegible]
Donnacona Paper Co. 6's Debentures, due '48	101¼	6	20	Aug. 1	[illegible]
Duke Price Power S.F. 6's, Series "A", due '66	106⅝	6	38	May 1	[illegible]
Fraser Companies 1st S.F. 6's, due '50	104⅝	6	22	July 1	[illegible]
Fraser Companies 6½'s Debentures, due '42 Cum. Stock Rights	110	6½	14	Oct. 1	[illegible]
French Line Ext. S.F. 6½'s, due 51	102	6½	23	Aug. 15	[illegible]
French National Mail S.S. Ext. S.F. 6's, due '52	99	6	24	May 1	[illegible]
Gen. Steel Wares, Ltd., 1st mtge. S.F. 6's, due '52	102	6	24	May 1	[illegible]
Gatineau Power, 1st 5's, due '56	101½	5	28	June 1	[illegible]
Gatineau Power S.F. Debs. 6's, due '41	104¼	6	13	June 15	[illegible]
Hydro-Elec. B'd & Sh. Corp. Coll. Trust S.F. 5's, due '47	98½	5	29	May 1	[illegible]
Manitoba Power 1st S.F. 5½'s, due '51	104½	5½	23	July 1	[illegible]
Massey-Harris Co. 1st Mtge. 5's, due '47	99	5	19	Oct. 15	[illegible]
Mtl. Coke & Mfg. 1st 5½'s, Series A, due '47	103	5½	19	June 1	[illegible]
Mtl. L.H.&P. 1st Ref. & Coll. Trust, 5's, Series A, due '51	103¼	5	23	Oct. 1	[illegible]
Mtl. Tram. 1st Coll. Trust 5s, Series A, due '41	102½	5	13	July 1	[illegible]
Mtl. Tramways Gen. & Ref. 5's Series "A" due '55	101½	5	27	Oct. 1	[illegible]
Nova Scotia Coal & Steel 1st S.F. 5's, due '59	76½	5	21	July 1	[illegible]
Northwestern Utilities, 1st S.F. 7's, due '38	104	7	10	June 1	[illegible]
Port Alfred Pulp & Paper 1st S.F. 5½'s, due '57	100¼	5½	19	May 1	[illegible]
Price Bros. 1st S.F. 6's, Series A, due '43	106⅝	6	18	Aug. 1	[illegible]
St. Law. Paper 1st S.F. 6's, Series A, due '46	105	6	18	Sept. 1	[illegible]
St. Law. Paper S.F. 6½'s, due '36	102¼	6½	8	July 2	[illegible]
Southern Can. Pwr. 1st 5's, Series A, due '55	102½	5	27	Oct. 1	[illegible]
United Grain Growers 1st. Mtge. 5's, due '48	98	5	20	July 22	[illegible]
United Securities Coll. Trust S. F. 5½'s, Series A, due '52	103¾	5½	24	May 1	[illegible]
Wayagamac Pulp & Paper 1st S.F. 6's, due '51	105	6	23	July 1	[illegible]
Winnipeg. Electric Ref. 6's, due '54	105½	6	26	Oct. 1	[illegible]

CANADIAN GUARANTY TRUST CO.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Agent and in any other Fiduciary capacity.
Official Administrator for the Northern Judicial District in Manitoba and for the Swift Current Judicial District in Saskatchewan.
Head Office: BRANDON, MAN.
Branch Office: Swift Current, Sask.
JOHN R. LITTLE, Managing Director

We have prepared a Twenty-Five-Year Analysis of
MONTREAL POWER
a copy of which will be sent on request.
JONES HEWARD & CO.
Members
Montreal Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market
TRANSPORTATION BUILDING
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DRIVE WITH SECURITY!
No investment offers so much real security to drivers and passengers in Motor Cars as our NON-SHATTERABLE WIND SHIELDS AND SIDE LIGHTS
Danger constantly surrounds the automobilist. This danger is increased in case of accident by flying glass.
Cars equipped with Non-Shatterable Glass offer a constant protection.
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Royal Bank Building,
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Chateau and Drummond Call Bonds and Merge, Plan Now Under Fort

Will Issue Joint Bond Issue on Two Properties

SAVE $40,000 YEARLY

Much Lower Fixed Charges as Result of Re-financing Planned by Apartments

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The Montreal Apartments and the Drummond Investment Company are to merge. The investment interests in both companies is confined to their respective 6½ per cent., first mortgage bond issues. The Montreal Apartments owns and operates the Chateau and the Drummond Investment Company owns and operates the Drummond and Drummond Court apartments.

The Chateau and the two Drummond apartments are the largest apartment houses in Canada. The merger of the two companies which are both controlled by Senator P. R. Du Tremblay will result in providing an outlet for investment funds in what will be far and away the largest real estate organization of its kind in Canada.

The merger will be financed by the issuance of $4,000,000 in 5½ per cent., 20 years, sinking fund by the Montreal Apartments. The proceeds of this issue will be used to retire the first mortgage bonds of the Drummond Investment and the Montreal Apartments.

It is understood that the 6½ per cent. mortgage issue which is outstanding to the extent of $1,828,000 on the Chateau will be called at 105 and that the $1,849,500 which the Drummond Investment has outstanding in 6½ per cent. first mortgage bonds will also be called at the same figure. The sum required to redeem the bonds, plus the premium of their call prices will amount in all to almost the $4,00,000 figures of the new bond issue.

The 7 per cent. general mortgage sinking fund bonds of the Drummond Investment Company which are outstanding to an amount of about $615,000 will probably be assumed by the Montreal Apartments. The second mortgage issue is not held publicly. The second mortgage bondholders meet shortly to authorize the changes in the trust deed necessary to providing a larger and more diversified security for the second mortgage issue. Both the bonds on the Chateau and on the Drummond are redeemable on 30 days notice. It is understood that the notices calling these issues will be published shortly.

The merging of the two companies and the issuance of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, will result in annual savings in fixed charges to the combined companies of about $40,000 annually. The Montreal Apartments has a $350,000 second mortgage issue outstanding which will also be retired. When the merger is completed the funded debt of Montreal Apartments will consist of a $4,000,000 first mortgage issue plus the presently outstanding $615,000, 7 per cent. second mortgage issue.

Acadia Sugar Co. Profits are Growing

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—It is understood that earnings of the Acadia Sugar Refining Company for the first four months of the current year were substantially in excess of the results achieved during the corresponding period of 1927. From the improved showing of the company, it seems probable that there has been some slackening of the keen competition between Canadian refiners and the Cuban companies; during 1927, this upset the domestic industry. Sugar sales in 1927 in the Canadian markets were at a figure below the price at which the Canadian refiners could operate with a fair profit.

MONTREAL POWER PROFITS LARGER BY 20 PER CENT.

Earning at About Twice Dividend Rate — Larger Dividend Expected

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—One of the factors contributing to the rapid and, entirely unexpected large appreciation in the shares of Montreal Power is the large earnings experienced during the current year. By those with a knowledge of the company, it is said that net profits applicable to dividends increased by no less than twenty per cent. during the first three months of 1928. If such an increase be maintained throughout the year, earnings on the common stock would amount to over $4 per share this year.

An increase in the dividend to an annual basis of $2.40 has long been prophesied—now, however, it is said that there is the probability of the stock going on a $2.65 annual dividend basis shortly.

SOON TO DOUBLE LOBLAW DIVIDEND

Groceterias Common on $2 Basis After First Day of June

It is stated that Loblaw Groceterias common stock will go on a $2 dividend basis with the beginning of the next fiscal year on June 1. The present dividend rate is $1 per annum. An extra of 25 cents the share was paid in March, 1927.

Loblaw profit was $3.60 per share on the common stock for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1927. With a number of additional stores in operation, it is believed that the profit for the current fiscal year will be materially higher, even though there is little increase in the profit per dollar of sales.

Montroy Investment Issues First Report

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The Montroy Investment Corporation has issued its first annual report covering nine months' operations, from April 1, 1927, to December 31, 1927.

Gross profits for the period were equivalent to 26 per cent. of the total amount available for investments, which was made up as follows:

Revenues from interest and dividends	6.8%
Profits on securities sold	3.3%
Profits not realized on present holdings	15.9%
	26.0%

The balance sheet shows that net assets are equivalent to 225 per cent. of the par value of the preferred stock issued. The profit and loss account shows that the preferred dividend has been earned 5 times over. Net earnings available for the common amount to $4.03 per share.

The company holds presently 73 securities representing 14 countries and divided into 16 groups, such as public utilities, rails, oils, theatres and mines.

Holdings of the company at present are divided as follows: 35 per cent. in debentures, 41 per cent. in preferred stocks and 34 per cent in common stock.

EATON'S CONFIRM CAN. DEPARTMENT CHAIN PURCHASE

Stores Will Continue in Operation Under Old Name

Formal announcement confirms an exclusive report in The Financial Post that the T. Eaton Co., Ltd., have purchased the 21 units in the chain of Canadian Department Stores, Ltd. The price paid is said to be in the neighborhood of $4,000,000, which will give the trade creditors approximately 37 per cent. of their claims, and income bond holders about 43 per cent. of the face value of the bonds. The income bondholders ranked equally with the trade creditors in most respects, but the income bonds were a first charge on the Ottawa store, formerly A. A. Fournier Co., and thus ranked ahead of the trade creditors in this respect.

The stores will be continued in operation as Canadian Department Stores, Ltd., although the public is being informed that the T. Eaton Co. is the owner. It is announced that all of the stores will close at 6 p.m. daily, including Saturday, ending night shopping in a number of instances.

Stores Widely Located

Canadian Department Stores are located at Ottawa, Hamilton, Brockville, Belleville, Picton, Napanee, Lindsay, Peterborough, Huntsville, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Chatham, Woodstock, Stratford, Hanover, Midland, Port Arthur, Pembroke, Brantford, St. Catharines, Ont., and Montreal, Que.

The larger establishments of the T. Eaton Co. are located in Toronto, Winnipeg, Montreal, Hamilton, Saskatoon, Regina, Moncton and Halifax, while Teco Stores operated by the Eaton organization are at Kitchener, Peterborough and Sudbury, Ont.; Sherbrooke, Que.; and Lethbridge, Alta. In addition there are the mail order establishments of the T. Eaton Co., in Toronto, Winnipeg, Moncton, Regina and Saskatoon; and the Eaton Groceterias which have been and are being established at numerous locations in the Dominion, there are also the Eaton factories, the large production of which is sold entirely in the retail stores operated by Eatons.

Diversified Standard Changes Its Capital

MONTREAL.—The directors of Diversified Standard Securities, at a recent meeting, authorized a change in the by-laws of the company providing for the division of the common stock into two classes; under the proposed plan the founders' 50,000 shares of common stock will become deferred common stock, and the shares outstanding in the hands of the public will be given preference as to dividends up to $1 a share. After $1 a share both stocks will rank equally.

The Diversified Standard Securities has outstanding in common stock 75,000 shares in all.

Canadian Salt Company Increases Common Stock

MONTREAL. — The Canadian Salt Company is to increase its authorized capital stock from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000. The presently authorized common stock is all issued and outstanding. The increase in the authorization is being obtained, not with the idea of any immediate issuance of new rights to shareholders, but to provide for the ultimate future expansion of the organization.

A campaign has been undertaken to increase the membership of the Granite Club to 1,400. Present membership is around 1,200. The club is in a prosperous condition and its first mortgage 6½ per cent. bonds are hard to obtain.

General Steel Wares Stock Out of Line

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—General Steel Wares, in being quoted on the Montreal Curb Market at $32 a share, is one of the few stock listed anywhere which is selling at well below ten times its reputed earning power.

Hence, those with a knowledge of the company's activities feel that it is selling decidedly too low. It is understood that earnings on the common stock at the moment are running at the rate of about $4 per annum. Moreover, the company occupies a strong balance sheet position. Unless other industrials move down, appearances indicate that the trend of General Steel Wares common will be upward.

Public Utility Earnings

Northern Mexico Power & Development

For March—	1927	1928	Increase	%
Gross	134,674	131,254	x3,420	2.53
Net	113,603	108,783	x4,819	4.24
For Three Months—				
Gross	381,123	394,120	12,997	3.41
Net	319,600	327,146	7,546	2.36

xDecrease.

Barcelona Traction

March	* 1928 Pesetas	1927 Pesetas	Increase Pesetas
Gross earn.	7,844,522	7,464,489	380,033
Oper. exp.	2,293,764	2,206,726	87,038
Net earn.	5,550,758	5,257,763	292,995
Aggre. Gross from Jan. 1st	24,808,169	23,454,877	1,353,292
Aggre Net from Jan. 1st	18,145,575	16,974,710	1,170,865

* These figures include the earnings of the newly acquired Gas Company de Mataro.

Brazilian Traction

March	1298 Dollars	1927 Dollars	Increase Dollars
Gross earn	$3,390,396	$3,080,055	$310,341
Oper. exp.	1,456,516	1,314,573	141,943
Net earn.	1,933,880	1,765,482	168,398
Aggre. Gross from Jan. 1st	9,910,375	8,932,429	977,946
Aggre. Net from Jan. 1st	$5,684,693	$5,054,984	$629,709

The figures for the past thirteen months follow:

	1928	1927	Increase
March	$3,080,055	$1,765,482	$ 2,139
April	3,053,071	1,743,614	28,242
May	3,237,839	1,901,400	x10,208
June	3,197,303	1,910,223	x127,230
July	3,346,083	1,984,762	x6,044
August	3,358,938	1,990,203	27,845
September	3,293,117	1,889,196	x12,155
October	3,305,659	1,910,390	127,436
November	3,303,181	1,902,081	242,930
December	3,292,022	1,757,700	301,508
1928—			
January	3,307,175	1,922,570	247,641
February	3,212,804	1,828,243	213,670
March	3,390,396	1,933,880	168,398

x Decrease.

FOREIGN POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION Limited

6% Preferred Dividend No. 4

A Dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) (being at the rate of 6% per annum) on the 6% Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock of Foreign Power Securities Corporation, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending April 30th, 1928, payable May 15th, 1928, to shareholders of record at the close of business April 30th, 1928.

By Order of the Board.
L. C. HASKELL,
Secretary.

Montreal, April 27th, 1928.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST day of JUNE next, to Shareholders of record the 30th April, 1928.

By Order of the Board.
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

Montreal, 17th April, 1928.

Loblaw Groceterias Co. Limited

Notice is hereby given that quarterly dividends of 1¾%, being at the rate of 7% per annum, on the prior preference shares of the company, and 50c. per share on the common shares of the company, have been declared for the quarter ending May 31st, 1928, payable on June 1st, 1928, to shareholders of record, entitled to dividends, at the close of business on May 15th, 1928.

The transfer books will not be closed.

D. URQUHART,
Secretary.

Toronto, May 1, 1928.

FOR SALE

Solar Telephones Ltd., Revelstoke, B.C.

Plant, equipment and charter.
440 Telephone Subscribers.
Revenue $15,000 per annum.
Operating expenses $8,300.00.
Price $45,000.00 cash.

An excellent business opportunity being offered by instruction of Executors, Revelstoke, a C.P.R. main line Divisional Point, has a monthly payroll of $90,000.00. A steady, progressive district with mining and lumbering opening up. Good tourist centre with road assured connecting Revelstoke with Golden which will complete the all-Canadian Highway.

Apply to
W. A. GORDON,
Box 170, Revelstoke, B.C.

H. SIMON & SONS LIMITED

SIMON'S

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NOTICE

An initial dividend, at the rate of 7% per annum, on the PREFERRED STOCK of H. SIMON & SONS, LIMITED, has been declared for the period commencing March 19th, 1928, amounting to $1.41 per share. Payable the 1st day of June, to stockholders of record of the 15th day of May, 1928.

By order of the Board.
A. E. M. WARNER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Montreal, Que., April 24th, 1928.

PLAIN AND CORK TIPS
ORIGINAL
Melachrino
CIGARETTES
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
MELACHRINO
THE ONE CIGARETTE SOLD THE WORLD OVER

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 163

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT (being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Friday the first day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April.

By order of the Board.
C. E. NEILL,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que.; April 13, 1928.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND No. 165

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st May, 1928, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after Friday, 1st June next.

The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from the 17th May to 31st May next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
S. H. LOGAN,
General Manager.

Toronto, 20th April, 1928.

WAYAGAMACK PULP & PAPER COMPANY LIMITED

Dividend No. 13

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of seventy-five cents (75c) par share has been declared on the No Par Value Common Stock of the Company, for the quarter ending May 31st, 1928, payable June 1st, 1928, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 15th, 1928.

By order of the Board.
D. L. ADAMS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Que., April 19, 1928.

Tenders for Town of Deloraine, Man., Local Improvement Debentures

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Debenture Tender" will be received up to 6 p.m. on May 25th, 1928, for the purchase of $4,500.00 debentures bearing 6% interest and payable in 20 equal annual instalments of principal and interest. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

D. L. LIVINGSTONE,
Sec'y-treas. Town of Deloraine, Manitoba.

As this issue is over-subscribed, we insert this advertisement for purposes of record only.

WE OWN AND OFFER

New Issue

Subject to Allotment

$1,150,000.00

Western Steel Products, Limited

6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund 20-Year Gold Bonds, Series "A"

Dated May 1st, 1928 — Due May 1st, 1948

CAPITALIZATION
(Upon Completion of Present Financing)

	Authorized	Issued
6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds	$2,150,000	$1,150,000 Series "A"
6½% Cumulative First Preference Stock	$1,100,000	$1,100,000
Common Stock of no par value	100,000 Shs.	100,000 Shs.

Principal and Semi-Annual Interest (May 1st and Nov. 1st), payable at the holders' option in Canadian Gold Coin without charge at any Branch in Canada of the Dominion Bank. Issuable as Coupon Bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $500 and $100, registerable as to Principal only. Redeemable as a whole or in part at the option of the Company on sixty days' notice at a premium of 5% up to and including January 1st, 1929, and thereafter up to and including January 1st, 1947, at a premium of 5% less ¼ of 1% for each year period or fraction thereof and after January 1st, 1947, until maturity at par, in each case with accrued interest.

TRUSTEE: National Trust Company, Limited

Annual Cumulative Sinking Fund commencing January 1st, 1929, equal to 2½% of all issued Bonds of Series "A" plus in each case an amount equal to interest on Bonds redeemed through the Sinking Fund, sufficient to redeem 80% of the Bonds of Series "A" by maturity. Further Bonds may be issued only to the extent of 75% of the cost or appraised value, which ever is less, of additional property to be mortgaged, and then only provided that earnings during the preceding two years shall have been at least equal to three times the interest charges on the Bonds outstanding and those about to be issued, as more fully provided in the Trust Deed.

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT FOR CANADA, 1917

The accompanying letter of Mr. R. R. Symington, President (to be elected), has been summarized as follows:

COMPANY AND PROPERTIES: Western Steel Products, Ltd., is to be incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada to acquire as a going concern the assets and undertakings of the Company of the same name. The old company was established in 1904 under the name of the Winnipeg Ceiling & Roofing Co., Ltd. In 1920 the name was changed to the Western Steel Products, Ltd. It has gradually expanded through purchase and amalgamation until today it is the largest concern of its kind in the Dominion of Canada, with factories at Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, Port Arthur, Regina and Saskatoon. In Eastern Canada the Company operates under the name of the Metallic Roofing Co., Ltd.

BUSINESS: The Company manufactures a widely diversified line of steel products for use in agriculture, road building, oil equipment, country and terminal elevator work, and general construction, as well as many smaller lines. Some of the lines manufactured include barns, implement sheds, range boilers, steel culverts, fire-proof doors and windows, gasoline and oil drums, eavestrough and conductor pipe, granaries, steel partitions for offices and stores, metal roofing, shingles and siding, shelving, steel tanks of every description, road signs and standards, and many other lines, in addition to which it contracts for all classes of sheet metal construction. The Company also handles and distributes a complete line of sheet metal for the trade.

SECURITY: Upon completion of financing, Bonds will be secured by a specific first mortgage upon all fixed assets and by a floating charge upon current assets, as under:

Fixed Assets	$2,072,046.59
Net Current Assets	842,215.72
	$2,914,262.31 (or over $2,530.00 for each $1,000 Bond.)

According to the Balance Sheet as certified by Messrs. George A. Touche & Co., valuation of fixed assets is based on depreciated appraisal values and on additions at actual cost against which there has been set up a further reserve for depreciation of $263,446.86. In our opinion the values are conservative.

EARNINGS: Net Earnings as certified by Messrs. George A. Touche & Co., available for Bond Interest, Depreciation and Income Tax for the three fiscal years ending December 31st, are as follows:

1925	1926	1927
$189,369.02	$630,426.48	$399,268.18

Average Earnings for 3 years on the above basis being equal to 4.44 times Bond Interest requirements of this issue. Corresponding earnings for a two-year period being equal to 5.29 times Bond Interest requirements and Earnings for 1927 on a similar basis are equal to 5.79 times Bond Interest.

PURPOSE OF THE ISSUE: Western Steel Products, Limited (New Company), is to be incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada to acquire as a going concern the assets and undertakings of the old Company of the same name and to obtain control of the Company by Canadian Shareholders.

MANAGEMENT: The future management of the Company will continue under the direction of the officials who have been responsible for its successful operation in the past.

Legal Details will be passed upon by Messrs. Pitblado, Hoskin and Company for the Underwriters and by Messrs. Hudson, Ormond, Spice and Symington for the Company.

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City of Saskatoon Bulk Power Supply Wanted

Tenders are requested by the City of Saskatoon for the supply of electrical energy in bulk sufficient to meet the requirements of the City and available not later than October 1st, 1929.

The estimated output for 1929 is 30,000,000 K.W.H. and the load factor approximately 40%. The City operates a steam plant capable of providing emergency service for a number of years.

Further particulars may be obtained, on application, from the City Electrical Engineer, and sealed tenders shall be submitted to the City Commissioner not later than 12 o'clock noon, June 4th, 1928, addressed on outside of envelope "Tender for Bulk Power Supply."

G. W. NORMAN, Mayor.
ANDREW LESLIE, City Commissioner.

CANADIAN MINING NEWS

Regular Weekly Department of The Financial Post

Reorganize Harvie Mine; New Company Takes Over

Manitoba Basin Shares Attract Public Attention

EXPLORATION OF 65 RED LAKE CLAIMS HAS BEEN STARTED

Toronto Syndicate Has an Option on Three Large Properties

NORTRICIA IS OUT

Has Optioned Smith-Morrison to Syndicate Which is Testing Out Group

Red Mammoth Gold syndicate has optioned Smith-Morrison property, the Munro group and Rutherford claims, about 65 claims in all, situated north of the Howey Gold Mines and at east end of Red Lake.

This syndicate is now conducting an aggressive exploration of these holdings. Reports that Nortricia Co. whose interest in the Smith-Morrison, the Red Mammoth syndicate acquired by option, is working on the property is not correct. The property has passed out of its control for the life of the option at least, and if the option is taken up. Nortricia will have a small minority stock interest in a new company to be formed for its equity in the Smith-Morrison.

Exploration of this large holding by Red Mammoth Gold is going ahead under the direction of Percy Hopkins. A large amount of supplies has been taken into the property as well as a compressor, hoist, and a diamond drill. It is the intention to drive ahead on the testing out of the spectacular showings which are known to exist on these groups. At present surface trenching and stripping is being done.

Copper Zinc Mines Is Incorporated

Copper Zinc Mines, of Sudbury, has been incorporated to develop two groups of mining claims in the Sudbury district. Group No. 1 consisting of 160 acres located in the Township of Dowling, is owned outright by the company. The second group of 440 acres is controlled by the company under option and ties on to the northwestern end of the Treadwell-Yukon property.

According to the prospectus issued by the company, the surface indications on Group No. 1 are a mineralized belt about 200 feet wide at the western end showing pyrites and a small amount of chalcopyrite at surface, and strong indications of copper at the eastern end.

No particulars are given of mineralization on group No. 2, but the prospectus states the holdings were investigated by Harry McMaster, M.E., and D. W. Perkin, P.A.S.I., copies of whose reports are open for inspection.

British Empire Investments, Ltd., are the company's fiscal agents.

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MINES LIMITED
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Noble Five Mines Limited, located at Sandon, in the heart of the Slocan Mining Division, consists of the Noble Five Mine, formerly owned by the late Hon. James Dunsmuir, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and the famous Surprise Mine adjoining.

Three well-defined veins on the consolidated properties have produced 70,000 tons of ore valued at $3,500,000, of which 50,000 tons were produced from the Surprise. The latter ore averaged 47 ounces of silver, 18 per cent. lead and 14 per cent. zinc to the ton.

From 1914 to 1921 the late Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir spent $750,000 on the Noble Five. An unusual amount of underground work was completed and a modern mill was erected. Following his death the property lay idle for six years. Then the present company was incorporated and fully financed.

Minor changes, to cost only $6000, are being effected in the mill and other work preliminary to production is proceeding. The property will be on a producing basis this summer. The rich Surprise vein extends across the property and Noble Five is certain to take its place this year as one of the outstanding producers of British Columbia.

We are at present offering a limited number of Noble Five shares at a pre-listing price of 30c.

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Gold Hill Mines Cut 3 New Veins

Three veins have been encountered by Gold Hill in latest development work in the crosscut at the west end of No. 1 vein on the 800-foot level. The first was cut at the point of contact between the syenite and basalt. Reports from the property at Boston Creek did not give the width of this vein but it is understood that there was a foot of quartz well mineralized and also a mud seam which is regarded as a favorable indication. The second vein was also cut in the syenite. This had a width of four feet and was highly schisted and there were quartz stringers. A third vein, similar to the second was encountered, but had not yet been cut through.

Drifting is now under way on all three veins.

Have Mine Stocks Turned Corner?

Indications are that the strengthening of the mining market, which was anticipated to set in about the beginning of May, is now on its way.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the weighted index numbers of seventeen mining stocks computed on the base of 1926-100, was 114.5 for the week ending April 26th, as compared with 113.8 for the week ending April 19th.

Gold-copper stocks, represented by Noranda and Amulet, rose from 106.7 to 111.0. Eleven gold stocks rose from 116.1 to 116.3. Four silver and miscellaneous stocks fell from 95.3 to 95.1.

Among the gold stocks the average weekly prices behaved as follows: Premier declined from $2.32 to $2.28, Dome from $10.16 to $9.28, Hollinger from $16.23 to $15.97, McIntyre from $26.38 to $26.15 and Kirkland Lake from $1.94 to $1.88. Vipond Consolidated rose from 55 1/5c. to 60c., Lake Shore from $23.17 to $23.41, Teck-Hughes from $8.94 to $9.29 and Wright-Hargreaves from $4.43 to $4.57.

Average prices were higher for the gold-copper stocks. Amulet rose from $3.18 to $3.32 and Noranda from $17.32 to $18.01.

In the silver and miscellaneous group the average price of Beaver declined from $1.52 to $1.44. Coniagas rose from $5.00 to $5.08 and Mining corporation from $3.30 to $3.34.

St. Anthony to Re-Open

The early opening of the St. Anthony Gold Mines, located south of Savant Lake, is forecast by interests close to the company. A complete new cyanide equipment has been added to the 100 ton mill, and an aggressive attempt to re-establish the property on a production basis is to be made. Directors report that the mill will probably be into production by November.

The company is said to have secured a power site on the Sturgeon River, and will generate its own hydro power.

BARRY'S OUTPUT PAYS MINE COSTS; WILL SINK SHAFT

Manager Treloar Hopes For a Good Ore at Depth

Barry Hollinger's production is proceeding in volume sufficient to meet all expenses of mining and development. Drifting is proceeding on the 1,125-foot level with satisfactory results and there is no reason to believe that a considerable body of ore will not be found at the lower levels of as good or better ore than that already discovered on the 1,000-foot level, states mine manager R. M. Treloar in an official progress report issued this week.

The deep level mining program previously announced is being adhered to and the deepening of the shaft to the 1,250 foot level where the next station is to be established, was got under way this week.

Speaking of operations being carried out on the 1,125 foot level, Mr. Treloar said:

"About the middle of April, after sinking the new three compartment winze to 1,125 feet, we reached by crosscutting 46 feet 5 inches to the north, the downward extension of the ore body encountered on the 1,000 foot level.

Shows Good Ore

"The first 12 feet showed good ore and as we proceeded we cut through the widest shearing or vein material so far encountered in the mine. From hanging wall to footwall the width of this shearing is 46 feet 5 inches, or by a coincidence exactly the same distance as the crosscut. The first twelve feet of this vein material contained free gold and assays have run from $47 down to a trace. I would call this $12 ore. Beyond the twelve feet the values are not such as to make ore, although there is a possibility that enrichment will be found when the zone is opened up.

Improves Millheads

"Since cutting this vein we drifted for 95 feet east and 57 feet west. This was in the hanging wall side where the best twelve feet was encountered. Most of the ore taken from this drifting went to the mill and improved our millheads considerably. This drift was over a drift width and we did not take out the entire 12 feet.

"We are now crosscutting from the east end of this drift and will open up the shear zone for its full width at this point. It is possible that enrichment will be found here. I regard the encountering of such a wide shearing as most important to the future of the mine.

"We intend to proceed with our objective and to sink our winze to the 1,500 foot level, as it is not possible to continue work at an immediate upper level while sinking is under way.

"The sinking of this winze is the first consideration in our mining program, and it will require time and patience to reach and open up the ore possibilities of the lower levels."

Rush Mining Plant To Nortricia Mine

A portable mining plant has reached the rail head at Hudson, Ont., and is now being rushed in to the Red Lake property of the Nortricia Mining Company before the winter roads break up, in order that operations can be carried on without delay.

This syndicate owns and will push development work on the block of 52 claims known as the Smith-Morrison group. Two important discoveries have been made, one of which shows a well-mineralized zone 100 feet wide extending for over half a mile. The second, made in the group of claims known as the "Picture Gallery," has 5 veins running from 2 to 7 feet in width.

For the coming summer the property has been optioned to an aggressive development company, who will carry on an extensive program consisting of thorough surface exploration, cross trenching and sinking of a shaft to a probable depth of 200 feet.

The equipment taken in for this work consists in the main of an Ingersoll-Rand 8x6 Portable gasoline engine driven air compressor, "Jackhamer" Rock Drills, a "Little Tugger" Air Hoist, steel and accessories. The special advantage in a plant of this type is that it is very easily transported and on arrival at the property can be started up immediately.

It is expected that the Nortricia Mining Company whose claims are located about 6 miles from Howey and near Red Lake Gold Shore Mines, will become another important contributor to the output of the progressive Red Lake area.

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International Nickel and Mond Nickel Co. Rush Frood Ore Development

Rapid progress is being made by both International Nickel and Mond Nickel in their race to open up the Frood, and Frood Extension ore bodies. International has completed its Frood shaft to below the 3,000-foot level, and is now engaged in an energetic programme of surface construction. A contract for the construction of the large plant which will house the giant hoist and other mining equipment necessary for the Frood development has been let to Fraser Brace, and some 200 men are now engaged in digging foundations.

It is reported that the present force will be raised to 400 by midsummer and outdoor construction carried on until December. Some 200 miners are also engaged in the work of cross-cutting to the Frood ore body, which it is anticipated will be encountered by the first of next year.

The Mond Nickle Co. has its new shaft to the Frood Extension down to a depth of 2,800 feet, and anticipates reaching its objective by the middle of June. A station is to be cut at 3,500-foot level and 4,000 feet of lateral work carried out.

DOMINION KIRK. IS RE-ORGANIZED

2,000,000 Share Capitalization—Shareholders to Receive 1 New for 4 Old

The re-organization of Dominion Kirkland Gold Mines into a new company with a capitalization of 2,000,000 shares was decided on at a recent meeting of the shareholders of the company. Under the arrangement the old company is to receive 500,000 shares for its assets, which will mean one share of stock in the new company for every four shares of the old company held by the present shareholders.

The directorate of the new company is headed by F. H. Littler as president with A. C. Ellis vice-president, Dr. G. B. Smith, secretary-treasurer and G. R. Stearnes, and Wm. Younger, directors.

The new scheme of organization was approved by a majority of the shareholders, 1,500,000 shares being represented either in person or proxy.

The resolution to form the new company was carried practically unanimously, and at the end of the meeting a vote of confidence was extended the new board.

The new company is reported to be sufficiently financed to assure the adequate development of its property, and with a substantial amount of stock left in the treasury.

FLINTOBA MINES GET GOOD VALUES

Quartz Samples Assay $4.92 Gold, 5.96 Ounces Silver

Quartz samples recently received from the southwest property of the Flintoba Mines, adjoining the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., show on assay to contain $4.92 in gold and 5.96 ounces in silver. The vein from which these samples were taken consists of quartz, etc., and is approximately 8 feet wide and extends over a considerable length which has not yet been completely traced.

A communication just received from Kenneth C. Murray, the original discoverer of this vein, states that it is not surprising that good assays were obtained as the surface panned considerable gold at the time Murray made the discovery.

Additional men are being rushed to the southwest property of the Flintoba Mines in order that the quartz vein referred to above can be completely traced and opened up by the time Douglas C. H. Wright and Dr. H. S. Boydell visit the property in the latter part of May for the purpose of completing the summer program.

R. H. Rogers, the mining superintendent at Flintoba has done very commendable work in connection with the shipping of summer supplies to the company's property before the spring break-up, and, in spite of the early closing of winter transportation in the Flin Flon area, has been successful in getting all supplies to the property, and now has a crew of men actively engaged in surface trenching and stripping.

In the opinion of well-known authorities who are intimately acquainted with the Flintoba property, this newest Flin Flon development has attractive possibilities. A recent offering of the stock of the company at 50c. a share was made through H. S. Shannon and Company, brokers of Toronto, assuring the treasury ample funds for preliminary development.

Granada Now Has Three Faces in Ore

Entirely satisfactory progress is being made in the development of the Granada Rouyn Mines, according to reports coming out of Rouyn. Operations are being centred on the 125-foot level, where three faces are in ore and all work is being pushed along to determine the extent of the ore bodies.

Three distinct vein systems have been opened up, No. 1 vein, on which the shaft was sunk, parallel vein to the north, and a third to the south. All three veins show free gold, the widths varying from several inches to 3 feet.

Values, while more consistent than those obtained on surface, are still erratic, running from a few dollars to $25. No. 2 vein has been drifted on for 500 feet and every round in recent work is reported to have shown free coarse gold.

Present plans call for sinking of the shaft to the 500-foot horizon, the continuation of drifting on the 125-foot level, and the diamond drilling of a copper surface showing found on northern part of the property. Diamond drilling will also be done from the 125 foot level to explore the lower level.

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DEVELOP LEAD MINE AT THUNDER BAY

Property Situate 52 Miles N.E. Porth Arthur; Surface Showing Indicate Big Mine

The Thunder Bay Lead and Zinc Co. has been incorporated to develop a block of eight claims of 320 acres situated 52 miles northeast of Port Arthur, Ont., and about six miles from the lines of the C.P.R. and C.N.R.

A large well developed vein of quartz, calcite and barytes carrying quantities of galena, zinc blende and chalcopyrite runs through these claims in a southwest-northeast direction. The vein is from 15 to 30 feet wide, and has been exposed on surface for a distance of 7,000 feet.

Considerable trenching and sinking of test pits has been done on the property and the sinking of a shaft was begun in February and has now been put down to a depth of 50 feet. The vein was cut at a depth of 27 feet, and the present intention is to establish a level and drive in to the vein from the 50 foot horizon.

Secure High Assays

In a prospectus issued by the company it is stated that the property has been sampled at various points and some exceedingly high assays secured, but that these samples ran so high in lead as to be regarded as sensational so that the company does not set them forth as being typical of the ore on the property, but regards them as indicative of the high-grade character of the ore to be found in the company's main vein.

Should ore of half this grade be found to persist at depth over the widths shown on surface, and for the length over which the vein has been traced, it states, there will be no doubt whatever why the expectation of proving up a valuable body of ore will not be realized.

The Thunder Bay Lead and Zinc Mining Co. has been incorporated as an Ontario company with an authorized capital of 3,000,000 shares of $1 par value each, and with its head office at Haileybury, Ont.

The officers and directors are: president and managing director, D. H. Angus, Haileybury, Mr. Angus is also president and managing director of Gold Hill Mines; secretary-treasurer and director, C. F. Tuer, Haileybury, directors: H. A. Day and L. F. Grozell, both of Haileybury. There remains a vacancy on the board which will be filled later.

Boischatel Strikes Copper

Discovery of a chalcopyrite showing believed to be of importance has been made at Boischatel Mines, according to word received by the directors from Engineer Thomlinson. A shipment of some 600 pounds of samples taken from two test pits, one 17 and the other 24 feet deep, have been sent to Rouyn for assays. The discovery was made some distance from the original discovery and the showing ran in the direction of the Granada property.

$300,000,000 in Dividends

Over $300,000,000 has been paid out by Canadian mines in dividends and bonuses up to the end of 1926. To this British Columbia mines contributed $69,575,606; Ontario silver mines $96,239,952; Ontario gold mines $60,546,634 and nickel mines $94,722,452.

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PUBLIC OFFERED MANITOBA BASIN PRE-LISTED STOCK

Own Four Properties, Aeroplane Subsidiary Strong Directorate

Manitoba Basin Mines, Limited, a holding company which has already acquired 11,225 acres divided into four groups located at Reindeer Lake, Gold Lake, Partridge Crop Lake and Herb Lake, Manitoba, makes its first public offering of stock this week.

The company, because of the diversity of its holdings, the spectacular findings made on some, and its outstanding board of directors bids fair to attract considerable attention from the investing public.

The company is organized under a Dominion Charter with a capitalization of 5,000,000 shares of no par value. When present financing has been completed 2,500,000 shares will be outstanding, and $200,000 in the treasury.

Recently Manitoba Basin took over Eastern Canada Airways, Ltd., now operating as a subsidiary company. It has two airplanes available to the parent company for locating and exploring promising mining areas, also for the carrying of supplies to the company's prospectors and engineers. When not in demand by the company, the planes will be available for commercial purposes.

It was through the company's possession of its airplanes that it was enabled to secure the option on its Herb Lake property, outstripping all others in the race when news of the big strike reached The Pas.

Traced 2,000 Feet

The Herb Lake property consists of 6,500 acres located at the southern end of the lake. It includes the Jack Nutt discovery made in March, showing a vein from 30 to 60 feet wide. This has been exposed for a length of 2,000 feet. Values obtained run from $11 to $12. The vein lies in a chisted greenstone break 100 or more feet wide. The greenstone is approximately one mile wide and lies in the contact between the limestone and the granite.

The property lies 12 miles from the Hudson Bay Railroad with which it is connected by a wagon road, and the Flin Flon power line crosses its ground. It is the company's intention to undertake an aggressive exploration of this property at once.

Other Groups

A second group consists of 640 acres at Reindeer Lake, Manitoba, adjoining the Hopkins-Towsey-Errington claims, 250 miles north of The Pas.

Another group of claims comprise 775 acres at Patridge Crop Lake, where nickel-copper deposits have been located.

Still another group consists of 3,300 acres at Gold Lake, Manitoba, divided into sections with one section on the east end and the other section to the west of the Sherritt-Gordon property. It is believed the latter's main vein swings through these claims.

The company also owns large holdings in some of the best-known issues listed on the local exchange, but is not yet ready to announce details. Officers and directors are as follows: K. A. Blachford, M.P., Edmonton, President: R. W. Wood, president Premier Gold Mining Co. and Old Colony Mines, Limited, chairman of the board; E. S. Gordon, director Thompson-Cadillac Mines, Limited, vice-president; Albert J. Bone, M.E., formerly with Lewissohn's, New York, and Granby Consolidated; E. E. Campbell, M.E., formerly assistant general manager Granby Consolidated, and now general manager Old Colony Mines; E. J. Thompson, vice-president and managing director Thompson-Cadillac Mines, Limited.

Financing of Manitoba Basin Mines has been undertaken by Stobie Forlong & Co., who are making a prelisting offering of the stock at fifty cents a share.

Our Statistical Department

will be glad to render individual reports on any mining issue.

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Extensive program to be carried out. Important information now available regarding activities on these exceptional properties.

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Reorganize Harvie and Put Holdings into New Company

Bank Director

J. P. BICKELL.
Elected director, Canadian Bank of Commerce. Mr. Bickell is a prominent mining magnate.

Action Suggested to Put Operation on Active Basis

DIRECTORS INACTIVE

Shareholders Watch Stock Collapse on Market While Other Holdings Are Idle

Shareholders of Harvie Mining Co. have been patiently awaiting some word from the directors as to what policy was to be adopted, following the closing down of the Clericy operation. None has been forthcoming and it is now understood that some shareholders will press for a reorganization.

Shareholders have been aware for considerable time that the company, in addition to the Quebec property, now idle, had substantial hold in other camps. With no information coming on these, they have watched the price of their shares steadily dwindle until to-day the total market valuation of the enterprise is $250,000.

Shareholders Bewildered

This is an evidence of the shareholders' bewilderment, and lacking anything definite as to the future outlook for the Harvie, a good many have been sacrificing their shares and getting out.

The general feeling on the street is that there should be a reorganization of the enterprise so that the full position of the company could be understood. They say that such a move would go a long way to re-establish real enthusiasm among the shareholders.

Any such a plan might involve merging the Harvie Mining Company and the Exploration Company of Canada, but as the Harvie Mining Company is much the largest shareholder of the Exploration Company of Canada, there should be no obstacle to that.

Combined Holdings

The combined company would have several excellent chances, the main one being in the Sudbury holding which involves one of the most interesting possibilities in the entire basin. A huge ore body was established by diamond drilling thirty-five years ago in an effort to find gold. This group is adjacent to the Yukon-Treadwell and with the recent experience of the Treadwell-Yukon and Sudbury Basin and the International Nickel Co. and Mond Nickel Co. of the Frood, the possibilities of any of these great areas in the Sudbury Basin at depth are incalculable.

Chances in B. C.

Equally interesting are the chances in British Columbia as the famous Buckeye Mine near Kootenay Florence would probably be brought into such a combination.

It is understood that operations on the Harvie-Clericy property were stopped pending a complete examination by Major Flood, the resident engineer, and on completion og this report a policy of further development will be formulated.

Feeling of shareholders is that the time for energetic leadership and direction has come.

There is also some explanation coming to Archean shareholders, who were to have got cash and stock of Exploration Co. of Canada. Now the cash distribution is no longer mentioned.

Wainwright Oil Field Assured of Deep Testing

Wainwell Oil Co. which took over the old Interior well inside the town of Wainwright, has its well down now to 1,950-odd feet and has casing on the ground to carry the well to 2,500 feet. Chas. Ross, government geologist, recently inspected the well.

The company placed 50,000 shares of stock in London, Eng., and that allowed for a good start on drilling. Additional finances are being raised in the east.

Much interest attaches to this effort as the company will test out the area at depth, something that has not been done before. Many geologists have expressed the opinion that the only thing Wainwright required was a deep well to prove the field.

FIND 7-FT. BODY OF SILVER-LEAD

Mike Quilty, prospector and in charge of exploration work on Engineers holding group of 7,500 acres in Michipocoten, reports discovery of a body of silver-lead ore seven feet wide. He has not had time as yet to test out the length but samples of the ore sent to Toronto reveal excellent values. The property in question is five miles southwest of Hawk Junction, on the Algoma Central Rly. and adjoins Andargo group, the initial discovery and operation in the area.

Sudbury Basin Strikes New Ore

Sudbury Basin diamond drills operating on the company's property on the south shore of Vermilion Lake are reported to have struck ore 500 feet from the last ore reported. The grade is said to be equal to that struck in previous holes, and the drill at last reports was still in ore.

Altogether four drills are operating, one of them just below the mouth of Cameron Creek.

Malartic Strikes New Ore

Malartic Mines is reported to have struck a new vein of stoping width on the 125-foot level. This was cut by a diamond drill operating from the north drift. The ore is said to run around $50 and is in territory not previously explored.

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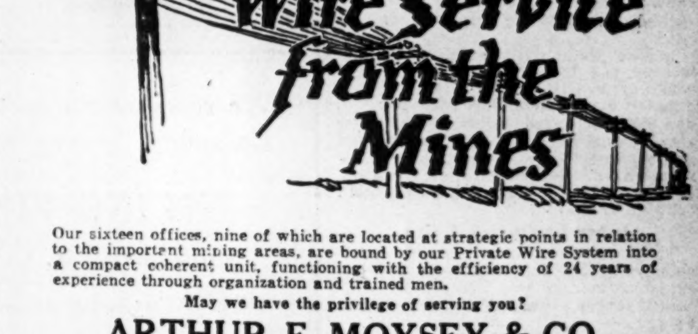
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NIPISSING MINING PROFITS INCREASE MADE IN MARKET

Manager Park Hopeful for Lorrain — Robb-Montbray Results Good

Sale of Nipissing Mining Company's holdings of Ribago and Robb-Montbray shares was responsible for an increase in net profits of from $135,000 to $140,000, President Earle stated at the annual meeting held in Toronto this week.

The old board of directors, E. P. Earle, J. T. Crabbs, Richard T. Greene, Augustus Heckscher, New York; Hugh Park, Cobalt; Alexander Fasken and David Fasken, Toronto, were re-elected to office.

Manager Hugh Park stated it would be from one to three months before the company was prepared to make a statement on the progress of development work now being carried out at the Robb-Montbray property.

Speaking of the Lebel Oro property, he said drilling was now being carried on to find a stronger break than that of the main vein. Two holes have been put down by the diamond drills to date. The first one ran into water at 150 feet and the second is now down 600 feet. Assay values obtained from the cores are not yet available.

Robb-Montbray Results

Manager Park said there were very few developments on the Robb-Montbray property since the close of the year. Work had been confined to sinking the shaft to 525 feet and this would be completed in the course of the next few days. Three levels would be established and drifting and cross-cutting undertaken to pick up the vein. It was not expected the rock formation would show any great change at depth and about all that could be said was work to date was encouraging. Surface work had uncovered several small lenses and drilling completed showed only low grade copper and low values in gold.

Other properties under option by Nipissing included claims at Horwood Lake, Red Lake, Clearwater and Reindeer Lake. Most of them had been inspected under winter conditions and there was very little to be said at the present time.

Speaking of the old Nipissing workings, Mr. Park said it looked as if No. 19 vein was going to produce silver amounting from 500,000 to 1,250,000 ounces. No new silver had been encountered on the Lorrain properties for months. Diamond drilling would be started under Lake Nipissing shortly. Mr. Park said he was quite hopeful for Lorrain as the geological conditions were good and a better location could not be asked for.

ABANA SECTION WILL BE ACTIVE

Outlook That Spur Line Will be Run Into Properties Soon

DUPUY, Quebec.—With Abana rapidly near the production stage it is announced that a spur railway line will be started soon, as a number of other properties in the Desmeloizes section are now showing interesting possibilities and with the passing of the break-up at least a score of properties in this area will be under actual development.

A group of Sherbrooke and Montreal men have acquired a block of claims contiguous to Abana on the north and east, known as the Abaco syndicate. The large diabase dyke which accounts for the ore bodies at Abana, extends in a northerly direction through the Abaco syndicate holdings, and it is the intention to prospect the Abitibi volcanics along this diabase dyke in order to try to locate ore bodies similar to those of Abana. The syndicate has one mile of this diabase dyke. A diamond drill will be in operation during next week. The Abaco is a close corporation, being financed by a few capitalists. Charles B. Howard, M.P. for Sherbrooke district, is president and with him is associated W. K. Baldwin and others. Charles Spearman, of Montreal, has been retained as consulting engineer.

Progress, said to be of a most important nature, is now underway on the Abana and it is announced that President Savard is at the present time preparing an official statement.

Work on the Abbey property is being speeded up and the situation there is now reported as being most interesting. Developments during the past few weeks have considerably enhanced the value of this property.

Orno mines have cut about six feet of ore averaging 13.3 per cent. zinc in diamond drill hole number five on the Birch conductor. Another drill is at work about 1,000 feet south.

NOVAMAC MINES IS PROPERLY FINANCED

Drifting and Cross-cutting Program is Under Way — Other Interests Active

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The Novamac Mines and Power Corporation has completed financial arrangements which assure the corporation of sufficient financing to carry out its development program and the company has adopted a definite policy of underground development which, it is expected, will result in blocking out several million tons of milling ore within the next few months.

Shaft sinking operations at the Goldenville property have recently been completed. The main shaft is now down to the 400 foot level on the Striker belt. On this belt drifting is being carried out on two faces. At the same time, drifting on two other belts is being carried on and cross-cutting to cut six or seven other belts. On these drifting will begin in the next few months.

To Use Cyanide Plant

When Novamac has sufficiently large reserves blocked out to warrant the addition of further milling machinery, it is intended to erect a modern milling plant which ultimately should have a capacity of 1,000 tons a day. The ore will be treated by the cyanidization process.

In the Goldenville area, where are located the largest operations of the company, nearly $4,000,000 in gold, with a sworn average value of $8.40 per ton, has been recovered in the past by operators using only the most antiquated and crudest forms of equipment which resulted in the recovery of certainly not more than 45 per cent. of the gold content of the ore.

Other Companies Active

Those in touch with mineral development in Nova Scotia feel that the next few months will witness the continued larger growth of activity in that field.

At present, several of the largest mining corporations are either located, or are about to locate in the province. The Huronian Belt has taken an option on a property in the Fifteen Mile Stream district which is located a few miles from the Goldenville holdings of the Novamac Mine and Power Corporation.

Zinc Ore Body Discovery Lends Added Interest to Waite-Montgomery

Will Ship Copper to Noranda in July—Electric Hoist Installation Under Way—Directors Reelected at Annual Meeting

Waite - Ackerman - Montgomery Mines have taken on added interest since the discovery of a massive zinc blende and pyrite ore body encountered in the main cross-cut late in March. This has been followed for a distance of 47 feet where it was cut off by a fault. The drift is being continued through the faulted section, and it is estimated that approximately 400 feet of cross-cutting and drifting remains to be done to tap the zinc portion of the ore body. Some chalcopyrite was noted near the fault.

The body was very irregular but over 47 feet long, and of an average width of from 8 to 10 feet. Grab sample assays average from 15 to 20 per cent. zinc.

Development of the occurrence is being pursued by Waite-Ackerman-Montgomery engineers with much interest as this body was discovered 150 feet from any known ore body and the vicinity had not been previously explored by diamond drilling.

First Annual Meeting

President J. Y. Murdoch, who presided at the company's first annual meeting, which was held in Toronto this week, stated shipping of high grade copper ore direct to the Noranda Smelter would begin shortly after July 1. No estimate was given as to the amount of ore which would be shipped, but every effort will be made to bring the property into full production at as early a date as possible.

Work in this particular operation will be greatly expedited on completion of the installation of the new electrical hoist, delivery of which was expected at the end of April.

In submitting a report on progress made in development work since the first of the year, Mr. Murdoch stated the shaft had been carried down 150 feet, and was now completed to a depth of 212 feet; a station was cut at a depth of 187 feet, and 467 feet of drifting and cross-cutting had been done. On the 24th of April about 50 feet of cross-cutting remained to be done, when box holes were to be driven upward and a grizzly station cut under the ore.

In view of the fact that deeper work would be required, it was decided to proceed with the deepening of the shaft for about 150 feet while the grizzly station was being cut, as there would be less interference then, and the delay would not be over two or three weeks.

Mr. Murdoch said the Noranda Company had not yet made any announcement as to smelter charges, as its costs had been decreasing, and it wished to establish these definitely before committing itself.

Referring to the Waite-Ackerman-Montgomery holdings he stated but a comparatively small part of its 400 acres had been explored as yet, and it was the company's intention to carry on considerable surface exploration work this summer. The matter of listing the stock had not yet been considered by the directors.

Shareholders were well represented at the meeting, 1,570,352 were represented by proxy, and 53,571 personally. The old board of directors, J. Y. Murdoch, S. C. Thompson, N. A. Timmins, I. Waite and F. M. Connell, were re-elected.

SAN ANTONIO MINE IS GOOD PROSPECT, SAYS PRESIDENT

Explains Company's Policy — Head Office Moved to Winnipeg

Some wholesome advice to mining investors in general and to the shareholders of the San Antonio Mines in particular, is contained in the first statement made by John Martin, of Winnipeg, in his capacity as the president of San Antonio Mines Ltd.

The statement follows:

"The management of San Antonio Mines, in pursuance of a general plan made by John Reid, consulting engineer, has been carrying on exploration by diamond drill. One of these drill holes, between No. 1 and No. 2 shaft struck a new vein at the 125 foot level, 17 feet wide, with values up to $29 per ton. The cross-cutting at the 600-foot level is still being continued, but the vein has not yet been struck. The cross-cutting is now in what is called the 'green stone' and the manager, Mr. Kennedy, reports to us that he expects to cut this vein shortly.

Move Head Office

"As this is the first statement I have made as president of the company, I would like to report to the shareholders shortly what our policy will be.

"In the first place, we have moved the head office of the company from Toronto to Winnipeg, and all the books of account, documents and records are either at the Winnipeg office or at the office at the mine. We have appointed David Cooper & Co., chartered accountants, the auditors of the company, and all purchasing, of course, will be done at Winnipeg.

"We have two prominent men as Eastern directors, in the persons of Thomas Ramsay, retail hardware merchant, of Hamilton, and Henry P. Diplock, vice-president of the Steel Co. of Canada, who resides at Montreal. Those associated with me and Travers Sweatman, K.C., and J. W. Ackland, have decided on a policy in regard to giving statements to the shareholders, that we will from time to time announce promptly any material information, whether it is favorable or unfavorable, through the press. As directors we are not interested in the stock market, but we are vitally interested in trying to make the San Antonio a mine.

"I am making this statement on behalf of the directors because we have been inundated with telephone messages and inquiries by shareholders who show considerable impatience because they are not being fed with information every day. They pay attention to all kinds of rumors, both good and bad, and allow themselves to be worried unnecessarily.

A Good Prospect

"We ourselves think that the San Antonio is a good prospect, and has a good chance of becoming a big mine, but we wish to warn everyone that it is only a prospect in the prospect stage and not a mine. We, as directors, intend to see that the company is managed to the best of our skill, under what we believe the most skilful advice from John Reid, a consulting engineer, who carries a well-known reputation, and we have in D. J. Kennedy, a mining manager of skill and experience in whom we have every confidence.

"We have not made a statement until now, for the reason that we have not been able to visit the mine on account of the weather conditions and the spring break-up, and there has been no material information to report until now. Just as soon as it is possible, we intend to fly into the mine on a trip of inspection, when another report will be given to the shareholders.".

NEW EXPLORATION EFFORT FOR OLD NEGLECTED AREA

Beatty-Munro Gold Area in Northern Ontario is Being Revived

Outlook is that the Beatty-Munro section of Northern Ontario, the scene of the finding of the famous Croesus Mine, which produced Northern Ontario's most spectacular gold, will be quite active this year.

Potter Doal Mines which is testing out a copper showing, is making good progress in shaft sinking, but the chief interest will be in the gold operations that are planning to go ahead. There have been innumerable discoveries of gold made in this section and at the time of the Croesus operation there were innumerable ventures started. This was particularly true of the area in Munro, adjacent to the Croesus. It is also known that some of these old companies are still in good standing.

The new gold interest is in Beatty township which section has been considerably neglected. Northern Goldbelt is about the only company that carried out much real work until the past year. It was being financed by London, Eng., interests but it is understood that their interest is now being purchased by Canadians. When this is consummated, which will be shortly, the company will drive ahead with the development of its property. Some diamond drilling has already been done.

Stewart Abate is another company that is preparing an exploratory campaign. This company worked up to the end of 1927 and will resume at once. New camps are being erected and surface work is being done. There are several veins opened on surface and trenched for a considerable distance. Sampling of these veins with a view of locating the most likely place for a shaft, will be followed by shaft sinking operations. It is proposed to drop to about 200 ft. before doing any lateral work.

Shuswap Dam Progressing

The foundations for the west Canadian Hydro Electric Company power dam on the Shuswap River, B.C., is practically complete. It has been a great race between the rising waters and getting down to bedrock. Half an hour after bedrock was reached, liquid cement was being poured in.

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THINK ALDERMAC LOW GRADE MINE WITH BIG TONNAGE

Concentrate on Increased Tonnage; Persistence of Ore to Depth Indicated

The Aldermac Mine is developing into a large tonnage low grade mine, shareholders of its holding company, the Towagmac Exploration Co. were informed at the annual meeting held in Montreal this week. Development work has indicated that ore persists to depth and encourages the expectation that development work will open up further high grade sections.

Towagmac is in a fair way of bringing in another mine, in the Sudbury district, the Collins Babson. All necessary machinery to open up this property underground is now on the property and sinking operations are to start after the break-up. A charter for a company to operate this property, called the Lake Geneva Mining Company Limited, has been applied for.

In reply to questions put by shareholders, the management stated operations at the present time were being concentrated on increasing the present tonnage as rapidly as possible by further sinking and opening up the ore bodies below the 500 foot level by drifts, and that it would not be until the end of the year that the probable size of a concentrator could be decided on. In any case it would not be of less than 1,000 tons capacity.

Shareholders were given some important facts concerning the Aldermac Mine as follows.

"No. 3 ore body, developed so far by two levels, has an indicated tonnage of over 200,000 tons above the 500-foot level.

No. 4 ore body, opened up so far only on the 500-foot level, has shown an available ore supply of 2,870 tons per foot in depth with a maximum width of 140 feet.

"The shaft which is now down to the 750-foot level passed through 280 feet of ore. Although development work was not far enough advanced to speak of proven ore, all this above work has nevertheless indicated a reserve of between one million and a quarter and one million and a half tons of ore above the 750-foot level in these two bodies alone.

"The calculated average value of this tonnage is approximately two per cent. copper and two per cent. zinc with around $1 in precious metals.

"The character is uniformly massive sulphide. The gangue being chiefly pyrite, which on account of its sulphur content may be an important source of additional revenue.

"Since our last annual meeting a deep hole was drilled below No. 3 and No. 4 ore bodies and intersected below footage 1,250, two sections of ore, one 5.5 and another 4.5, running 11 per cent. and 4.4 per cent. respectively in copper, with some precious metals."

CHIBOUGAMAU AREA WILL BE EXPLORED

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Within the next few weeks one of the largest new ventures in Canadian mining will be underway, when, backed by a group of financial men of Montreal, New York and London, England, a fleet of from 10 to 14 planes will fly into the Chibougamau area to start this year's mining developments in this region, about 300 miles due north of Montreal, reached via Quebec and Lake St. John, being nearly 250 miles north northwest of the city of Quebec.

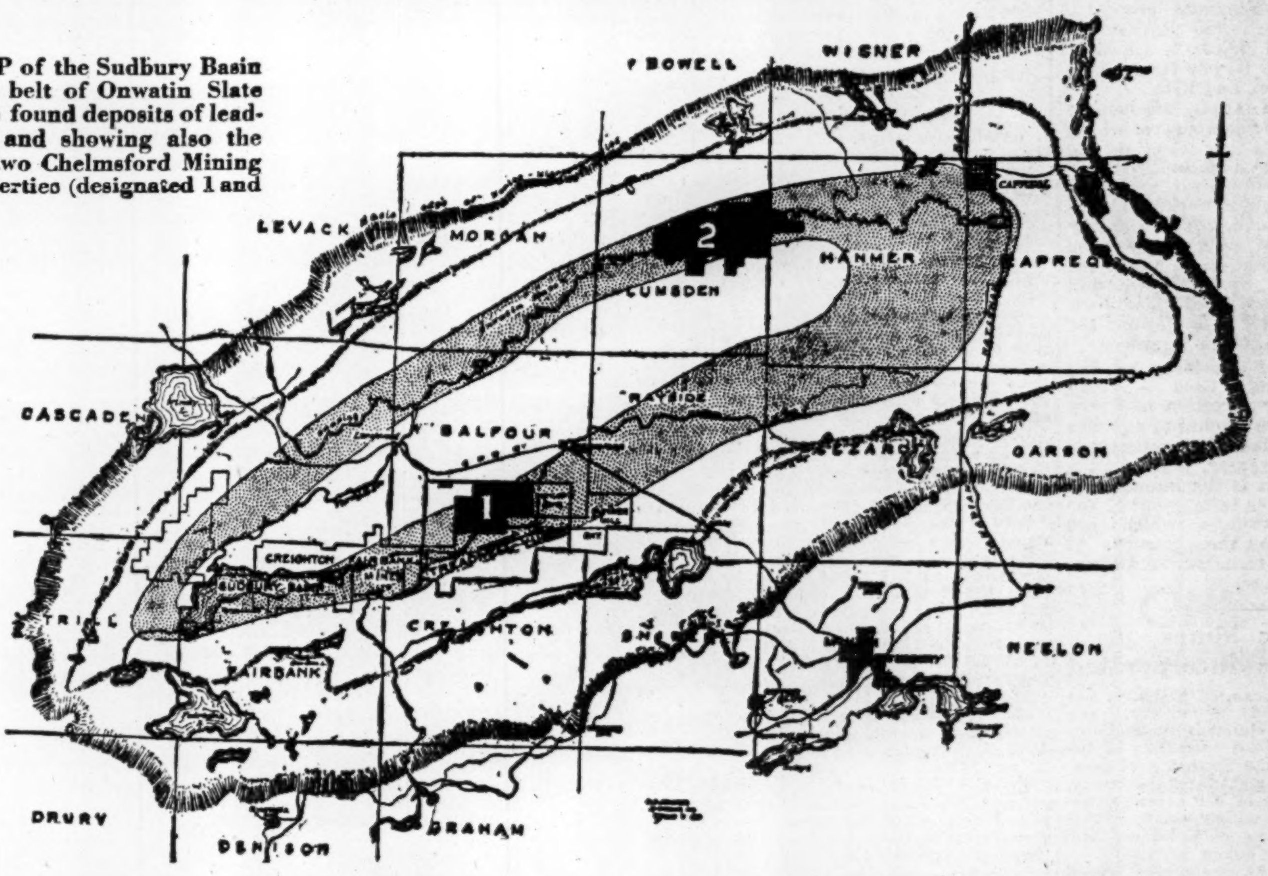
Among the companies interested in the Chibougamau venture are Consolidated Smelters, Chibougamau Prospectors Limited, Norrie and Tower, Lake Chibougamau Mining Syndicate, Cooper, Campbell and MacKenzie and a half dozen others, including prominent English and New York mining and financial interests.

With the Chibougamau section to shortly have railway facilities much interest is now being shown in this section and following of the announcement of plans of active development on the part of Consolidated Smelters, the directors of the Chibougamau Prospectors announce that they will send planes in at the earliest possible date to their property with drills, drilling crews and considerable mining equipment. This company has ample funds for development purposes, having a capital of 5,000 shares of no par value. As the result of discoveries made on their properties and those adjoining their units have in the past few weeks jumped from $40 bid to $100.

Thompson-Cadillac Shaft Half Way to Objective

Sinking of the Thompson-Cadillac No. 1 shaft has now passed the half-way mark on the way to its 300-foot objective. Levels will be run in from the 150 and 300-foot horizons to tap the vein indicated by diamond drilling. An assay of the diamond drill cores indicated values of from $12 to $13 per ton and a width of approximately five feet.

No. 2 shaft has been carried down to a depth of 100 feet and drifting is being carried out on the vein.



OUTLINE MAP of the Sudbury Basin showing the belt of Onwatin Slate within which are found deposits of lead-zinc-copper ore, and showing also the location of the two Chelmsford Mining Corporation properties (designated 1 and 2 on the Map).

Chelmsford Mining Corporation
LIMITED

PROPERTIES AT
SUDBURY, ONT.

HEAD OFFICE AT
TORONTO, ONT.

CAPITALIZATION

Incorporated under The Companies Act (Canada) with a Capitalization of 5,000,000 shares of no Par Value, fully paid and non-assessable and without personal liability.

Issued for property . . . 1,000,000 shares
Held in Treasury . . . 4,000,000 shares

Registrar and Transfer Agents: IMPERIAL TRUST COMPANY, Toronto

PROPERTY

Properties owned by, and under option to, the Chelmsford Mining Corporation consist of two groups of claims totalling 5,120 acres (more or less).

Group 1, as shown on the map above, is held by this Company under option. It consists of 1,760 acres (more or less) in Balfour Township directly adjoining the Treadwell-Yukon and for approximately 2½ miles parallelling the main workings of that company.

Group 2, as shown above, consists of 3,360 acres (more or less) in the Townships of Lumsden and Hammer, title to which is held by this Company through deposit with the Imperial Bank of Canada, under an escrow agreement, of 100 per cent. of the Capital Stock of the Sudbury Metals Limited, which Company holds title to these lands under Mining License.

LOCATION

As shown on the map above, group 1 (1,760 acres more or less) adjoins and is parallel to the Treadwell Yukon holdings, and for a distance of 2½ miles divides with that company the belt of Onwatin Slate in which the now famous lead-copper-zinc ore bodies have been located. It is regarded as significant that the shafts and principal workings of the Treadwell Yukon are parallel to, and in proximity to, the boundary line between the two properties.

Group 2 consists of 84 mining claims—3,360 acres (more or less)—and embraces the Onwatin Slate Belt for a distance of more than 3 miles. Five shallow pilot holes have been diamond-drilled with gratifying results. The structure and formation are found to be typical of the productive areas and give promise of important results from the diamond-drilling at depth to be undertaken forthwith.

OFFICERS and DIRECTORS

President and Managing Director
C. LORNE CAMPBELL
Toronto

Vice-President
CHARLES H. ACKERMAN
(Of Waite Ackerman Montgomery Mines Ltd.
Peterboro

Secretary-Treasurer
A. J. YOUNG
Toronto

DR. G. V. HARCOURT, M.P.P.
Powassan

PERCY J. QUINN
(Gen. Mgr. for Ontario, Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.)
Toronto

Consulting Geologist
PERCY E. HOPKINS, B.A.Sc.; M.E.
Toronto

GEOLOGY

Geologically, the Sudbury Basin may be described as a bowl, approximately fifty miles in length and thirty miles in breadth, composed of a number of concentric, and parallel, rock formations. The centre is sandstone, encircled by a broad belt of Onwatin Slate. Next to the Onwatin Slate lies a belt of Tuff, then the Conglomerate and Granite belts, and finally, on the outer rim, is the Norite Belt. This Norite Belt has long been famous for its nickel deposits.

In 1927 Treadwell Yukon announced the discovery of huge deposits of lead-copper-zinc ore in the Onwatin Slate Belt. This announcement was the result of over 60,000 feet of diamond-drilling. Subsequent drilling by other interests at divergent points has further demonstrated this Onwatin Slate Belt to contain important ore deposits.

Although exploration of its mineral resources is but in its infancy, the Onwatin Slate Belt is to-day accepted as rivalling, possibly exceeding, the Norite Belt in the importance of its ore deposits.

Holdings of the Chelmsford Mining Corporation Limited, comprise 5,120 acres (more or less), over 90% of which are on the Onwatin Slate Belt, with a total length in excess of six miles on this formation.

DEVELOPMENT

A minimum of 20,000 feet of diamond-drilling is planned for the forthcoming summer, contracts for this drilling being now in preparation.

FINANCIAL POSITION

At the conclusion of the present financing, the Company's financial position will be as follows:

Proceeds of 1,000,000 shares		$375,000
Deduct:		
20,000 feet diamond-drilling	$70,000	
Overhead and organization expense	20,000	90,000
Balance for property and other expenses		$285,000

NOTE: The Company's option on the 1,760 acres (more or less) comprising Group 1 is composed of twelve individual options, each covering approximately 150 acres. Should diamond-drilling disprove the value of any one group of claims, the Company is therefore in position to reject such group without prejudice to its interest in the remaining parcels.

In addition to the $285,000 noted above, 3,000,000 shares (60%) of the Company's capital stock will remain in the Company's treasury at the conclusion of the present financing.

We offer 1,000,000 shares of this Issue at 50 cents Per Share

Subscriptions may be placed through any broker or bank or may be forwarded direct to Imperial Trust Company, Toronto

Application to list this Issue will be made to Standard Stock and Mining Exchange

Theodore Smith
Fiscal Agent for

CHELMSFORD MINING CORPORATION
LIMITED
1028 Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto, Ont.

Statutory Information:—Qualification of Director one share. Remuneration of Directors none, determined by Board. Minimum subscription one share fully paid. The Company has options as follows:—A. Dubois, R. Rheaume, N. A. Coyne, R. Vaillancourt, $35,000 each, F. Joanette, T. Leclair, A. Leclair, E. Sanders, C. Sanders, $45,000 each, E. Vaillancourt, $65,000, I. Bradley, $80,000, J. S. McKessock, $50,000 all of Sudbury, C. Lorne Campbell, Toronto, $35,000 and J. P. Flynn, Bronxville, N.Y., $50,000. Fully paid shares issued for options:—Theodore Smith, Montreal, 500,000, C. Lorne Campbell, Toronto, 250,000, A. J. Young, Toronto, 250,000. Maximum commission 25%. Preliminary expenses estimated at $5,000. Company's contracts re above dated April 5th and April 10th, 1928 and may be inspected at 1028 Bank of Hamilton Building. Filed with the Secretary of State of Canada. Dated May 2nd, 1928.

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PEND OREILLE MAY FALL INTO CONTROL OF 2 BIG CONCERNS

Lead and Zinc Operations Are Invading Each Other's Markets

Mining interests can see a battle coming between lead-zinc operators in United States and Canada. This is suggested by the entry of Bunker Hill Sullivan into Sudbury through its subsidiary, Treadwell-Yukon and the possible entry of Consolidated Mining and Smelting interests into United States by securing control either direct or with Anaconda Copper of Pend Oreille lead and zinc property in state of Washington.

Sidney Norman, an old newspaper man and mine operator of the Slocan and Coer d'Alenes, who is well posted on operations in that section, writes in an interesting way on the possibilities of interesting developments in this situation. He suggests that Pend Oreille, if it is all that is claimed, will ultimately be taken over by a new company controlled jointly by Smelters and Anaconda Copper.

After pointing out that marketing troubles might prevent treatment of Pend Oreille over at Trail, Mr. Norman says:

"Everything seems to suggest that Pend Oreille ores must be smelted in the United States if full advantage is to be taken of the largest and highest market. That brings up the rumor concerning Anaconda Copper Co., a prominent figure in the lead market of the United States through control of its subsidiary, International Smelting Co., with a 4-furnace plant at Tooele, Utah. It is a well-known fact that Smelters and Anaconda have worked very closely together in the past ten years, noticeably in perfection of the electrolytic zinc process now in use both at Trail and at Great Falls, Montana, where Anaconda's big zinc works are located. If Trail wishes to obtain and retain an interest in Pend Oreille and still secure the highest return for its investment, nothing more natural than that it should join hands with Anaconda. Such a combination would eliminate possibility of international feeling which might be aroused if Smelters openly invaded the United States and would place the selling agency of metal in the hands of one of the strongest concerns in the world.

"So far as Pend Oreille is concerned, it is anybody's guess at this time. Our guess is that the property will never be taken over openly by Smelters. Pooling of interests with Anaconda would, however, be entirely logical and probably very remunerative; so our guess is that, still provided Pend Oreille is what it is said to be, any interest acquired by Smelters will be buried in a company organized in the United States and presumably under direction of Anaconda or other ally of the same kind."

TRAIL ORE RECEIPTS

Ore receipts at Trail Smelter from April 15 to April 21, 1928, inclusive and from January, 1928, to date in tons, amounted to:

Company's mines	9,770	169,072
Other mines	1,626	32,189
	11,396	201,261

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS

Week Ending May 1

	Par. Val.	Div. Rate	Yield	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close May 1	Sales for wk.	Range 1927 High	Range 1927 Low	Range 1928 High	Range 1928 Low
Abana	1	....	....	2.85	2.60	2.61	23035	4.90	.20	3.95	1.75
Aconda	1	....	....	25½	21¼	21¼	159350	45	14½	47	21
Afton	1	....	....	1.70	1.63	1.70	27864	1.36	1.00	1.70	1.25
Algonquin	1	....	....	2	1½	1½	6000	5¼	2	3	1¼
Amity C.	.	....	....	39½	39	39½	27566	50	24½	44	24
Amulet	1	....	....	3.60	3.15	3.38	93142	7.10	.85	5.20	3.00
Apex	1	....	....	5¼	4	5¼	27250	10	1	9	4
Area	1	....	....	.26	.17½	.22	94600	1.93	.23	.32	.14
Argo. Con.	1	....	...	7¼	7	7¼	169700	59	25	34	5
Arno	.	....	....	21	17	19	17300	....	....	37	15½
Atlas	1	....	....	3	2½	3	26000	7	2	4½	2¼
Ankerite	.	....	....	.29	.27	.27	5700	1.25	1.15	1.23	.27
Albain M.	.	....	....	49	48	48	1500	....	....	50½	20
Bagamac		....	....	....	....	....	....	19	6	9	5
Baldwin	1	....	....	2¼	2½	2½	15000	5½	1	3½	2
Barry Holl.	1	....	....	1.15	.81	.95¼	1052475	1.50	.25	1.50	.73
Bathurst	.	....	....	25	22½	22½	29000	....	....	35	22
Beaver	1	....	....	1.51	1.38	1.40	3900	2.75	.59½	2.25	1.38
Bedford	.	....	....	39½	36	36	28350	52	19	54	36
Bellellen L.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	23½	3	3½	2½
Bidgood	1	....	....	1.10	1.02	1.05	164635	1.83	.5	1.60	.61
Big Horn	.	....	....	32	32	32	2000	....	....	44	32
Boischatel	None	....	....	4½	2½	3¼	165300	27	3	5	1¾
Big Missouri	.	....	....	59	55	57	18900	....	....	90	50
B. C. Devel.	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.32	1.12	2.00	1.32
Buckingham	1	....	....	7¾	6¾	6⅞	76600	9½	3	8⅛	4½
Bunker Hill	None	....	....	35	35	35	500	....	....	35	35
Cork Prov.	.	....	....	41½	34	39	59000	....	....	47	34
Cambro	.	....	....	51	42	45	9600	58	55	55	29
Can. Lorraine	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	10	18½	11
Capitol S.	1	....	....	12½	12	12¼	3500	34	14	18½	12
Capitol R.	1	....	....	14	12	13½	42950	54½	10	18	12
Castle Tre.	1	....	....	.60	.55	.55	5350	1.27	.61	.81½	.55
Cen. Man.	1	....	....	1.32	1.26	1.30	25560	2.30	1.07	1.95	1.25
Chaput H.	1	....	....	10¼	9	9	23650	20	4⅜	18	8⅜
Clericy	.	....	....	22	19	20	9200	31½	31	36	16
Clifton	1	....	....	1¼	1	1	2200	3½	½	2	1
Coast Copper	5	....	....	36	33	33½	980	43¼	9¼	60	31
Col. Kirk.	1	....	....	3½	2½	3	65600	16	1½	9½	2½
Coniagas	5	....	....	5.45	5.00	5.00	400	5.05	3.20	5.50	4.65
Coniaurum	5	....	....	5.00	4.75	5.00	1026	5.78	2.80	5.50	4.10
Cons. Smelter	25	40+10	4.45	281	269½	281	3051	274½	215	289½	251
Copper Hill	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	68	36	46	44
Corona	1	....	....	7⅞	7	7½	73500	37	10	16	7
Crown Res.	1	....	...	58¾	55	57	39515	80	39	70	39
Cons. Copper	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10½	10
Davidson	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	3	3
Destor	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	20	28	20
Dome Mines	None	$1	10.47	9.55	9.00	9.55	4315	14.60	6.85	13.35	9.00
Dom. Kirk.	1	....	....	3	1¼	3	68500	12½	1½	6½	1¾
Don. Rouyn	1	....	....	14	12	13½	30900	56½	17½	22	10
Dubec	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.48	.35	.72	.40
Duprat	1	....	....	7	6	6½	45200	21	19¾	12½	6
Dunkin	1	....	....	38	36	38	7900	....	....	55	32
Dupuy	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	79½	9	10¼	10¼
Everett	1	....	....	2½	2	2⅛	11000	5½	1¼	3	1½
Federal Kirk	1	....	....	66	65	65	8300	78	40	77	60
Fiske	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	30½	5	10	4
Dunwell	.	....	....	32	32	32	1000	....	....	35	32
Golconda	.	....	....	95	90	90	21000	....	....	95	90
Goldale	1	....	....	35	31½	31½	22500	57½	20	44	28
Gold Hill	1	....	....	20½	17¼	18	248800	54	22	38½	15
Gold Reef	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2½	1½	2	1
Goodfish	.	....	....	55½	48	49	89550	....	....	78	41½
Granada R.	1	....	....	28	24	25	125350	41	14½	35½	20
Grover Daley	1	....	....	9¼	8¼	9	36350	37	8	15	7
Graham Bois.	.	....	....	39	89	39	500	....	....	40	30
Grandview	1	....	....	61	55	55½	57000	....	....	87	55
Harker	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	41
Harvie Exp.	None	....	....	.27	.20	.22	3551	2.40	.50	.85	.20
Hecla	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.30	.95
Hillcrest, c.	100	6	9.23	65	65	65	35	65	50	65	65
Hillcrest, p.	100	7	7.77	....	....	....	....	90	81½	90	85
Hilltop	1	....	....	16½	15	15	12900	25	6½	23½	12
Hollinger	5	26	8.36	16.00	15.55	15.55	7175	22.65	16.40	18.10	15.30
Howey Gold	1	....	....	.90½	.85	.86	103045	1.78	.42	1.91	.84
Hudson	None	....	....	19.50	17.25	19.30	21771	....	....	23.25	16.40
Indian	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	4	15	5
Int. Nickel	25	$2	2.22	92	85¼	90	34233	90¼	38	100	73¼
Jackson M.	1	....	....	74	69	70½	27700	86	36	86	65
Keeley	1	8	16.00	.54	.50	.50	1600	1.66	.69	.72	.50
Keora M.	1	....	....	3½	3	3⅛	2000	13½	2	5	2½
Kirk. Hunt.	1	....	....	20	14	19½	50050	35½	10	26	14
Kirk. Lake	1	....	....	1.87	1.75	1.77	52420	3.06	.82	2.75	1.50
Koot. Flor.	20c.	....	....	35½	30	33½	272000	31	22	47	26
Kirk. Prem.	.	....	....	29	29	29	500	....	....	40	27
La Rose	1	....	....	4	3	3	2500	12	3	7	3
Lake Shore	1	40+10	2.12	23.50	23.10	23.50	4330	28.20	15.40	27.70	21.15
Lebel Ore	1	....	....	33½	30½	31	11900	66	30	59	26
Laval	1	....	....	19	16	17½	136800	59	19½	28	15
Lorrain C.	1	....	....	2	½	2	15500	3¼	1	2	½
Lorrain T. L.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	86	52	30	30
Lucky Jim	10c.	....	....	40	35	38½	27000	....	....	44	34½
Mandy	.	....	....	2.81	2.60	2.81	29560	....	....	3.50	2.60
McLeod R.	.	....	....	35¼	35	35¼	1000	....	....	35¼	35
Macassa	1	....	....	38	36	37	17500	69	18	55½	33
Malartic	1	....	....	1.25	1.11	1.20	110515	78	23½	1.50	.70
Marriott	1	....	....	24	18	18	13680	45	35	46	16
McDougall	1	....	....	44½	40	40½	26650	90	24	74½	35
McKinley	1	....	....	17	16½	17	20325	25½	11	20	16
McIntyre	5	20	3.82	26.40	26.00	26.15	4435	29.00	24.00	29.00	25.90
Mentor	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	12	13	12½
Millcrest	1	....	....	7⅞	5	7	23500	15	2	12	5
Mining Corp.	5	25c.	....	3.60	3.28	3.60	15470	5.05	2.90	5.50	3.20
Moneta	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	15½	8¼	12	9
Montreal R.	1	....	....	5	5	5	100	35	10	18	5
Mint Ore	1	....	....	30	27	30	138900	....	....	38½	25
Mond Nickel	.	....	....	44	42	42	70	....	....	46½	31
Moss	1	....	....	53	50	53	3500	....	....	70	35
Murphy	1	....	....	40	40	40	7800	....	....	49½	31
Moffatt Hall	.	....	....	25½	23	23	67500	....	....	35½	23
Monelk	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	15
Newbec	1	....	....	32½	23	23	102900	1.20	.62½	.66	.23
Night Hawk	1	....	....	6½	6½	6½	4500	10½	4	10	5½
Nipissing	5	6	7.50	4.20	4.00	4.01	3095	10.30	5.25	6.00	3.95
Noranda	None	....	....	19.50	18.15	19.25	26495	25.80	19.95	23.85	17.00
Nat. P. & D.	.	....	....	7.25	6.60	7.25	13361	....	....	15.75	5.00
Ophir	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4⅜	¼	3	1½
Osisko	.	....	....	40	35	40	1080	....	....	64	35
Picard	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	77	40
Pawnee Kirk.	1	....	....	41½	39	39	54700	78	64	89	39
P. L. Cobalt	1	....	....	20	18	20	21033	18	2	24½	6
Porc. Crown	1	....	....	4½	4	4	15700	11	3	8	3
Pioneer	1	....	....	.60	.56	.56	24250	1.18	.45	.68	.48
Potter Doal	None	....	....	15	14	14½	70300	65	10½	22	13½
Porter Idaho	.	....	....	70	66	66	13500	....	....	88	55
Premier Gold	1	32c.	13.91	2.35	2.25	2.30	7735	2.50	1.86	3.50	2.15
Preston	1	....	....	3½	3½	3½	2000	7	3	5	3
Pend Ore	1	....	....	22.00	18.25	18.70	48730	....	....	25.50	8.00
Pend pref.	.	....	....	1.25	1.25	1.25	600	....	....	1.40	1.15
Ridgedome	1	....	....	1.19	1.17	1.19	1000	....	....	1.19	1.03
R. Montbray	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	25
Ribago	1	....	....	11	10	10½	65200	87	13	25	8½
Rouyn Gold	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4½	2½	3½	1½
Rouyn, Que.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1⅛	1½	1½
Rubec	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.65	.80	.80	.35
Realty & M.	None	....	....	38	37	37	19700	38	15	38	9½
Ruth Hope	.	....	....	59½	57½	59½	....	....	....	63	57½
Rouyn Kam.	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.10	1.10
San Antonio	None	....	....	45	35	40	273200	57	30	54½	33
Siscoe	1	....	....	55	49	52	9650	60	12	60	15
South Keora	1	....	....	4½	3½	4	6100	64½	4½	17½	3½
Stadacona	None	....	....	14½	13	14	89700	55	13	21½	12
t. Anthony	1	....	....	49½	49	49	6700	50	16	52	33
dbury M.	1	....	....	14	12	14	7800	....	....	33½	12
ylvanite	1	....	....	3.22	3.15	3.25	1775	4.80	2.60	3.90	3.15
erritt G.	1	....	....	6.35	6.00	6.15	26497	....	....	8.00	5.75
d. Basin	None	....	....	9.95	9.20	9.40	45395	....	....	12.00	8.40
d. Contact	1	....	....	37	33	34	20650	....	....	50	31
nloch	1	....	....	3.25	2.85	2.90	1410	....	....	6.50	2.85
ocan King	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	8
eck Hughes	1	10+5	....	9.50	9.10	9.40	26899	12.00	5.37	10.80	7.85
elluride	1	....	....	43½	43	43½	6000	38	35	43½	37½
Tough Oakes	1	....	....	48½	35	38	709725	82	25	79	35
Towagmac	1	....	....	2.98	2.80	2.98	5311	5.75	2.85	4.10	2.76
Timiskaming	1	....	....	6	5	6	1500	12	4	10½	5
Treadwell Y.	1	....	....	22.00	20.00	20.00	638	26.75	18.50	32.00	21.95
Thom. Cad'c	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.06	.57½
Thom. Krist	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	½	1½	1
Vickers	1	....	....	.70	.70	.70	3000	1.52	.25	1.25	.60
Vipond	1	....	....	.64	.55	.60	26027	1.74	.47	.99	.46
Wakenda	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	1	15½	6
West D. L.	1	....	....	11½	10	10½	43800	20	8	17½	8½
Wiltsey C.	1	....	....	44	40	40	1600	74	50	56	40
Wright Har.	None	20c.	4.44	4.60	4.40	4.50	20065	8.45	5.50	6.80	4.00
Windfall R.	None	....	....	16	11½	15	57150	31	19½	25	11½
Whitewater	.	....	....	2.65	2.25	2.50	8300	....	....	2.85	2.25
Woodbine	.	....	....	42	38	38	24500	....	....	42	38

CALGARY OIL STOCKS

	Par. Val.	Div. Rate	Yield	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close May 1	Sales for wk.	Range 1927 High	Range 1927 Low	Range 1928 High	Range 1928 Low
Acme	.	....	....	18	17	18	600	....	....	18	17
Advance	.	....	....	32	27	32	450	....	....	32	25
Alta. Pac.	.	....	....	37	34	37	4167	....	....	39	30
Black Dia.	.	....	....	17	17	17	60	....	....	18	17
Brit. Dom.	.	....	....	45	34	40	5534	....	....	45	25
Calgary Pet.	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4.25	4.25
Cherokee	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	7
Calmont	.	....	....	97	95	97	500	....	....	97	85
Dalhousie	.	....	....	3.05	2.90	2.90	15148	....	....	3.20	2.60
Devenish	.	....	....	30	30	30	1729	....	....	35	27
Great West	.	....	....	11	10	10	200	....	....	20	10
Ill. Alta.	.	....	....	58	55	56	8290	....	....	60	50
Mayland	.	....	....	1.12	1.12	1.12	9750	....	....	1.12	1.06
McD. S. Ex.	.	....	....	1.70	1.49	1.67	1515	....	....	1.70	1.40
McD. S. N.	.	....	....	1.35	1.22	1.35	375	....	....	1.35	1.00
McLeod	.	....	....	4.80	4.20	4.80	3818	....	....	4.80	2.97
Mid West	.	....	....	30	29	30	377	....	....	35	26
Mill City	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	27
Moose Mt.	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	25
Okalta, c.	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	20
Okalta, p.	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	71	70
Royalite N.	.	....	....	70	60	69	443	....	....	70	45
Spooner	.	....	....	1.50	1.25	1.45	4445	....	....	2.20	1.10
Signal Hill	.	....	....	15	14	15	1550	....	....	18	14
Stockmen	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	32
Turner Val.	.	....	....	35	35	35	250	....	....	45	30
United	.	....	....	1.30	1.15	1.30	979	....	....	1.30	1.12
Vulcan	.	....	....	2.50	2.35	2.40	9585	....	....	3.03	2.15

Porcupine Grande Mines Will Resume Operations

Operations have been resumed at the Porcupine Grande Gold Mines at Three Nations Lake in the Porcupine. The property is a consolidation of Three Nations Mine and the Cavana Veteran property and comprises 629 acres.

Surface work is to be continued and shaft-sinking carried down to a depth of 254 feet. Some 3,000 feet of lateral work was carried out on two levels prior to the closing down of the operations some time ago.

The mine is equipped with a steam plant, small mill and the necessary camp buildings.

The new board of directors consists of: Colonel A. Gillies, Toronto, president; A. D'Armour, Ottawa, vice-president; E. M. Dillon, Toronto, secretary; C. H. Williamson, Buffalo, treasurer; J. H. Maher, Buffalo; H. L. Stokes, Buffalo; Dr. L. J. Beyer, Buffalo; J. N. Byers, Jr., Buffalo. One director yet to be appointed from Ottawa. Edward H. Orser is consulting engineer and geologist to the company. The company is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares at a dollar par. Approximately 3,000,000 shares have been issued. By arrangement with larger holders 1,000,000 shares were given to the treasury to augment the capital structure, with three-fifths of the stock available for financing and development purposes. The present offering is one of 500,000 shares.

Turnbull Mine, Kamiskotia, Optioned to Montrealers

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Local mining interests have acquired an option on the properties of Turnbull Mines of Porcupine Limited situated in Kamiskotia. Arrangements have already been made for their engineer, J. G. Sipprell, M.E., to visit the property and advise as to future operations.

REVIVE IN QUEBEC EXTENSIVE PLACER GOLD OPERATIONS

Operation Planned on Chaudiere Valley Gravels Found in 1835

Chaudiere Valley, Quebec, scene of Canada's first placer gold operation, dating back to 1835, is being resurrected and a syndicate of Canadian and U.S. mining men will this summer undertake its operation on a large scale.

The ground in question, 71,000 acres, lies 50 miles southeast of Quebec and from it some exceedingly large gold nuggets have been taken. The gravels are thought to be pre-glacial and the opinion is expressed by R. S. Archibald, mining geologist, that the present drainage area of Chaudiere Valley existed in approximately its same position prior to the glacial period, although there have been minor variations in the valleys.

The history of the area is one of crude placer mining and litigation. Many companies attempted to operate the ground years ago, yet despite all the trials, Mr. Archibald was able to find records which show an estimated production of $2,000,000 prior to 1898.

Rich Nuggets Found

Speaking of rich nuggets found Mr. Archibald tells of one weighing 51 ounces, another 45 and a third 40 ounces, besides innumerable other discoveries in various streams of the district.

In the old placer operations of the district no pumping equipment was used and it was therefore only possible to work those parts of the streams removed from present stream beds. Any departure from that system led to insuperable difficulties with quicksand and water. No attempt has ever been made to placer the Chaudiere Valley itself and yet the natives of the district have for many years panned gold at widely separated points and have found some wonderful nuggets in the vicinity of Devil's Rapid, where a quartz ledge outcrops for about a mile. Gold mined from tributary streams has invariably been coarse and it is believed the finer particles have been carried on into the Chaudiere. On the Gilbert River pay dirt has been found at points 1,000 feet apart, across the width of the stream. In Meule Creek a width of at least 200 feet of gravel is indicated. So far as the Chaudiere River is concerned, it is believed that, owing to its size and the slowness of the current, gold will be found over its entire width, which varies from 2,000 to 6,000 feet. The thickness of the gravel where tested varies from 5 to 10 feet, and it is found that the gold also collects in the soft bedrock to depths of two or three feet. These possibilities suggest a dredging operation of very long life and extraordinary gold recovery.

During 1927 some important work was performed on Meule Creek. At a point about a mile and a half above the Chaudiere River a terminal was driven in at the side of the present creek bed and about 100 cubic yards of gravel removed and washed. This gravel yielded $4,000, or an average of $40 per cubic yard. Thickness of the gravel was about six feet and values penetrated into bedrock to a depth of two feet.

The presence of coarse gold and large nuggets in tributary streams indicates that the source of the gold is nearby, and that gold will be found in quartz veins in commercial quantities. This gives more than ordinary importance to numerous quartz veins already known.

Some early-day efforts to mill ores from these veins were made, but, in the absence of the best practice, do not seem to have been successful, although available records prove that some extraordinary values were found, so extraordinary, in fact, that the engineer from whose report this information is taken declines to quote them. A very important point in connection with possible gold values in the quartz veins is the fact that the black sand obtained from the auriferous gravel contains high values in gold. When all visible gold has been removed from this sand, values of from $400 to $600 per ton gold still remain. This indicates that the values not only occur as free gold, but in certain sulphides found in the black sand.

Chaudiere Gold syndicate is sending two churn drills to prospect the property. Clement K. Tuinn, Duluth iron ore operator will be president of the new operation and Jos. Errington, Toronto, vice-president. The syndicate is capitalized at 1,000,000 no par shares.

Manitoba Basin Mines
LIMITED

Manitoba Basin Mines Ltd. is a holding company which has already acquired 11,225 acres in four groups in Manitoba, and is now considering acquisition of other valuable properties in several other Provinces.

CAPITAL

Manitoba Basin Mines Ltd. is organized under Dominion Charter, with capital of 5,000,000 no par value shares. When present financing has been completed 2,500,000 shares will be outstanding, with $200,000 in the treasury.

PROPERTIES

Reindeer Lake — 775 acres adjoining Hopkins-Jowsey-Errington discovery at Reindeer Lake. This area, although 250 miles due north of The Pas, holds very important possibilities. The values are lead, zinc, copper, gold and silver.

Partridge Crop Lake — 750 acres, located 6 miles to the north of Mile Post 205, on the Hudson Bay Railway. Deposit is a very large dyke of unknown dimensions, carrying copper-nickel values.

Cold Lake—3,250 acres, 2,280 owned outright and 970 acres under long-term favorable options. Part of property adjoins the east end of the Sherritt-Gordon, and, it is believed, covers the extension of the Sherritt-Gordon vein for approximately 5 miles. The balance of the company's property lies to the west and northwest of the Sherritt-Gordon. Supplies and camp buildings have been provided and active development will commence at once.

Herb Lake — 6,450 acres, at the southern end of Herb Lake, including the big Jack Nutt discovery made in March. Copper-zinc-gold values are in a vein from 30 to 60 feet wide, exposed so far for a length of 2,000 feet. The vein lies in a schisted, greenstone break, 100 or more feet wide. The greenstone is approximately one mile in width and lies in the contact between limestone and granite. The property is about 12 miles from the Hudson Bay Railroad, with which it is connected by a graded wagon road. The Flin-Flon power line crosses this ground. The property will be aggressively explored at once.

The company also controls, by practically entire ownership of the capital stock, Eastern Canada Airways Ltd., and is now operating it as a subsidiary company, with two planes already in the field.

The company also owns stock interests in several of the well-known listed issues on the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, Toronto, announcement of which will be made later.

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President, Premier Gold Mining Co. of British Columbia, and Old Colony Mines Ltd., of Arizona and Newfoundland.
Vice-President: E. S. GORDON,
Director of Thompson-Cadillac Mines, Limited.

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Director
E. E. CAMPBELL
Mining Engineer, formerly Assistant General Manager Granby Consolidated, now General Manager Old Colony Mines, Ltd.

Director
E. J. THOMPSON,
Vice-President and Managing Director of Thompson-Cadillac Mines, Ltd.

An advisory board, headed by a prominent geologist and including some of the most widely known mining engineers in Canada, will be announced later.

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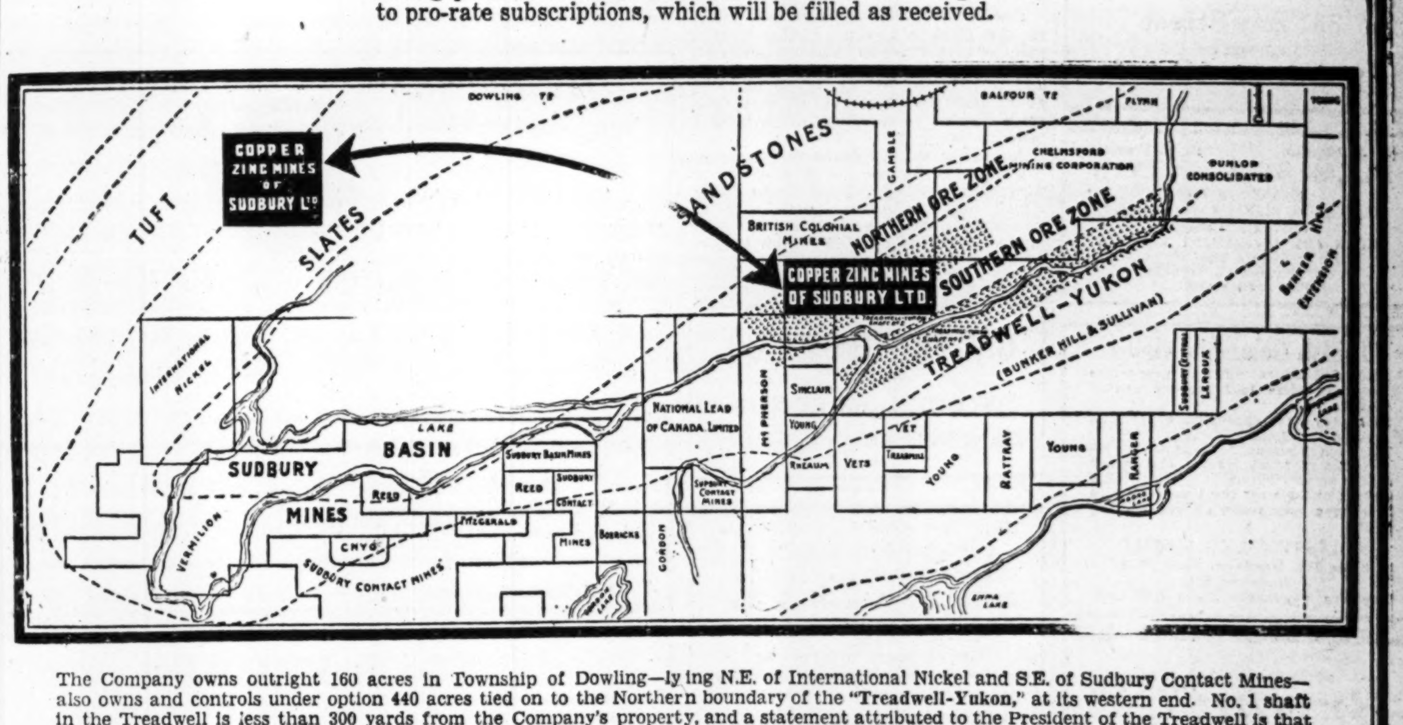

The Company owns outright 160 acres in Township of Dowling—lying N.E. of International Nickel and S.E. of Sudbury Contact Mines—also owns and controls under option 440 acres tied on to the Northern boundary of the "Treadwell-Yukon," at its western end. No. 1 shaft in the Treadwell is less than 300 yards from the Company's property, and a statement attributed to the President of the Treadwell is that a million tons of commercial ore has been proven in the vicinity of No. 1 shaft, average grade of this ore being $20.00 per ton.

Mr. Harry McMaster, Consulting Mining Engineer, who made a thorough examination of the Company's property, says in part of his report: "Taking everything into consideration, including the facts that your Company has the same surface formation as the Treadwell-Yukon, and adjoins them to the north, also that the surface indications are just as good here, if not better, than they were on the Treadwell-Yukon, I cannot see any reason why you have not every bit as good a prospect of making good as they had at the same period of development."

Contracts for diamond drilling have been let. Work will commence immediately.

We recommend this issue as a speculation of real merit, as this property is the most important and most strategically situated undeveloped mining property in the Sudbury Camp.

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FOUR NATIONS MINE INTERSECTS VEIN ON 125-FT. LEVEL

Good Results Obtained in Development Work on Property

Four Nations Reserve Mining Co., Grenfell Township, Kirkland Lake, has intersected a vein 24 feet 6 inches in width on the 125 foot level, according to V. E. Lundberg, president and general manager of the company. Operations are now being directed on the 225 foot level toward intercepting the vein on this level.

Drifting operations are also being carried out on this level on another vein from which values up to $110 have been obtained. Results secured from development work are reported to be altogether encouraging. The shaft, which has been put down to a depth of 525 feet, encountered nine veins, all showing free gold.

Stations have been cut and levels established at 125,250,375 and 500 feet. Most of the lateral work has been done on the 125 and 250 foot levels. On the latter a cross-cut was driven in 100 feet to the vein where drifting is now under way. Altogether 400 feet of lateral work has been done to date. It is anticipated the contract for 2,000 feet of lateral work will be completed by July. Plans for mill construction will then be considered if the management are of the opinion information from development work at that stage warrants such a step.

Montcalm-Tine Apply for Charter

Montcalm-Tine Mines has been formed to operate the Montcalm-Tine gold property at Rice Lake, in the central Manitoba mining district. Application has been made for a provincial charter. Extensive development work is to be carried out on the property this summer, according to Col. L. D. M. Baxter, of the Manitoba Bas Chamber of Mines.

The Montcalm strike was made by Duncan McLeod, who staked the Tine claims and others taken over by the company. James E. Cole, one of the first prospectors in the Central Manitoba field, arranged the deal whereby the different properties of the company were consolidated and the new company formed. Harry C. Hughes, of Minneapolis, is promoting the company.

B.C. Chamber Urge Survey of Slocan

A revised geological survey of the Slocan Mining division of British Columbia, and a survey of that portion of the Nelson Mining division which includes the extension of the Pend Oreille formation from the State of Washington north into British Columbia is being urged on the Department of Mines, Ottawa, by the British Columbia Chamber of Mines.

The work will prove of great importance, states E. A. Haggen, editor of The Mining and Engineer Record, to the miners of South Kootenay as an aid to the intelligent prospecting of that district.

The only producers of lead ore of any consequence in the State of Washington have been Electric Point, Last Chance and Gladstone Mountain, in Stevens County. They have been small mines with the ore bodies of a pockety character. On the British Columbia side of the international boundary the Emerald and Hudson Bay Mines occur in the same formation. Both are located on Sheep Creek. The Emerald was an important shipper of lead ore for about eighteen years, and Hudson Bay produced considerable zinc. On the Ore Hill Mine, in contact of the Pend Oreille limestones, with the quartzite gold belt of Sheep Creek, there is a good showing of gelena and manganese. The Aspen property, carrying silver, lead and zinc, is located in the same formation, where it is traversed by Deer Creek, a tributary of Sheep Creek from the north. In the eastern part of the State of Washington the ore bodies are low grade, and the condition is likely to be characteristic on the British Columbia side.

Delmas Survey Indications Good

Delmas Mines has secured favorable results from a magnetometric survey being carried out on its property, which comprises approximately 1,500 acres located on the Ontario-Quebec border, in Montbray Township, Quebec, and Pontiac Township, Ontario. G. F. MacDonnell, M.E., reports the survey has indicated a mineralized area about 100 feet long by 30 feet wide. Test pits are now being sunk to ascertain the importance of the mineralization at this point.

The discovery in question was made on the Pontiac group of claims, at a point nearly opposite mineralization already noted on the Montbray claims, and is believed by Mr. MacDonnell to be of importance in that it may open up a line of mineralization at least a mile in length.

An effort will be made to determine whether the Delmas mineralization is a continuation of that of Orile Mines which adjoins to the north, and on which spectacular showings have been made. Diamond drilling is now in progress on the latter property.

Noranda's Ore Reserves Far Above Amulet's Total Not Counting Subsidiaries

Comparison of Two Mines Shows Noranda's Ore in Lead

Noranda and Amulet are two of the outstanding base metal mines in the Quebec field and as such figure largely in the minds of investors and speculators, so that comparisons of the possibilities the two afford naturally follow. The question of ore reserves is of course an outstanding factor in making such comparisons and at the resquest of a subscriber we are publishing the comparative value of the ore reserves of the two properties. He also wishes to know if Amulet is likely to be as big a mine, or bigger than Noranda. The possibilties of both properties have not been fully ascertained as yet, and it is therefore impossible to answer the question, but it may be said that in so far as exploration work has gone to date on the two properties, and taking into consideration Noranda's other interests, Noranda affords promise of being much the larger of the two.

Noranda's Tonnage

Noranda's indicated ore tonnage in the Horne Mine as of Jan. 1, 1928, above the 300 foot level, was 1,198,375 tons having a gross value of $27,474,475 taking copper at 13 cents a pound. The average grade of ore being approximately $5.44 gold and 6.73 per cent. copper. This is according to the information set out in the company's annual report which states that no estimate was made of the ore below the 300 foot level, as the amount of work done there was not sufficient to determine the size of the ore bodies encountered. It must be remembered, however, that ore has been encountered on both the 400 and 500 foot levels and diamond drilling has shown commercial ore bodies to exist between the 700 and 800 foot levels.

Amulet's Ore Reserves?

Amulet has come in for considerable criticism for its long delay in making public a statement regarding ore reserves. The last official statement was made in March, 1927, and set out the ore reserves as at Dec. 31, 1926, as 160,448 tons of a value of $3,391,871. A great deal of diamond drilling has been done since that date and in a progress report issued to shareholders last November, Manager McPhayden stated he considered an estimate of ore reserves in No. 4 area would at that time be premature, as the estimate of ore which could actually be called proven would not in any way indicate what could reasonably be expected from the results of the campaign then under way.

The policy of the company he said had been directed entirely to finding new ore and extending known bodies, and as a result no attempt had been made to block out for estimating purposes, the new ore exposed or indicated in the exploration work being carried on.

He did say, however, that following a general survey of the property in the spring of 1927, 14 surface outcrops were exposed, eight developed by cross-trenching and test pitting.

Diamond drilling was conducted on six of the latter but not completed, the ore having been found to extend laterally or to depth and was yet to be limited in each case. Three surface showings had been proven by diamond drilling to unite underground and the resulting ore body had already reached important commercial proportions. Another had been developed to a point where a commercial body was assured.

Refused to Give Statement

Toward the latter part of December, The Financial Post requested a statement of ore reserves from A. A. McKay managing director of Amulet, Mr. McKay refused to commit himself to any estimate, but stated that diamond drilling in No. 4 area south of the fault both from underground and the surface had been continued with satisfactory results and that the possibilities of developing an ore body in that area was good.

Four drills were kept in operation on the Amulet property throughout the past Winter and it is reported have met with satisfactory results. Latest unofficial estimates of Amulet's ore reserves place these at $22,000,000.

It has been said that Amulet officials will continue their policy of silence and that no official statement of ore reserves will be forthcoming until July 1, but interests close to the executive intimate that it may be made almost any day now.

In comparing Amulet and Noranda, it must be borne in mind that in addition to the Horne mine, Noranda controls a majarity interest in both the Waite-Ackerman-Montgomery, and Aldermac properties in the Rouyn district, and owns more than 80 per cent. of the issued capital stock of the first company and sixty of the second.

Moreover it has under construction a 1,000 ton smelter with one unit of 500 tons capacity already in operation, and a second similar unit rapidly nearing completion. In addition to treating its own ores this smelter will be available as a custom smelter for the other mines in the district. The company has not made an official statement of the ore tonnages on Aldermac. Diamond drilling on the Waite-Ackerman-Montgomery has indicated 455,000 tons of ore, averaging 2.4 per cent. copper, 8.6 per cent. zinc, gross value $16.00, or $7,280,000. Work at the Aldermac has indicated a large tonnage of copper zinc ore and considerable more work will be necessary before a safe estimate can be made as to the value of the property.

Different Ore

There are other factors that might be taken into consideration in comparing the two companies, one of which we believe is of considerable importance, namely the different nature of their ores.

The Noranda ore is a copper-gold ore, which lends itself readily to the smelting process, whereas the Amulet ore is a copper-zinc ore. It is said there is no plant in Eastern Canada at the present time that can completely treat this ore but that it will first have to be concentrated here, and then shipped abroad for the final treatment.

ORIOLE MINES PLAN TO DRILL SUDBURY GROUP

Will Explore Fairbank and Rayside Claims

Oriole Mines is arranging for two diamond drills to begin work immediately on its Sudbury properties. One drill is to go on the company's Fairbank property adjoining Sudbury Basin Mines on the west end of Vermillion Lake. The other drill is to go on its Rayside claims adjoining the Bunker Hill Extension. Both of these properties are in the great Sudbury fault zone on which are located the Treadwell-Yukon and Sudbury Basin Mines properties.

Diamond drilling on the Montbray property is progressing satisfactorily and important news is expected within a few weeks from this group.

H. E. Sparks, M.E., is in charge of the Sudbury groups as well as the Montbray holdings, with Gordon MacDonnell as his assistant and geologist on the Montbray Group.

San Antonio Mines Moves Head Office to Winnipeg

The head office of San Antonio Mines has been removed from Toronto to Winnipeg. Eastern directors are represented on the board in Thomas Ramsay of Hamilton and Henry P. Diplock, vice-president of the Steel Company of Canada, who resides at Montreal. Travers Sweatman, K.C., and J. W. Ackland are also associated with John Martin, the company's president.

Mining Inquiries

Arno

What and where is the Arno Mine? Do you consider it a good speculation?

Arno is a base metal prospect located in the Abana section of Desmaloizes Township, Quebec. It is favorably located from a geological standpoint and is regarded as having promising possibilities.

Sherritt-Gordon

Could you advise me through your columns of the total number of shares of Sherritt-Gordon that have been issued?

Sherritt-Gordon has an authorized capitalization of 6,000,000 shares of $1 par value each. To date, 4,666,666 shares have been issued.

United Algoma

Would you please tell me if there is any market for the shares of United Algoma Mines, of which I own a block of stock?

We are informed that the last trading of United Algoma Mines stock in Toronto was at six cents a share, but that there is very little trading in this stock at present.

Lake Shore

To be exact, what did Lake Shore pay on its last quarterly dividend? I saw where it paid ten per cent. cash and ten per cent. stock. Do you consider this a good reliable investment to hold for a few years?

Lake Shore, in addition to its regular ten per cent. quarterly dividend, paid a bonus of ten cents a share for the first quarter of 1928. Lakeshore is considered a speculation of outstanding merit.

Harris Consolidated

Would you kindly give me your opinion of Harris Consolidated Gold Mines? I purchased a few thousand shares at ten cents a share some time ago. Could you tell me what the present value of the stock is?

Harris Consolidated Gold Mine is located in the Porcupine mining district. We have enquired of several Toronto brokerage houses for a quotation on the stock, but have been informed that there is no trading in it whatever.

Wakenda

Would you please give me a report on Wakenda mining stock and is there a market for it now?

We are informed that the last quotation for Wakenda Mining Stock is one cent bid, four cents asked. The stock was taken off the board about a month ago and was then quoted at six cents. An article on Wakenda Mines, appeared in last week's issue of The Post, which should prove of interest to you.

Wakenda is a Shining Tree property, which has been on the go for a number of years, but has never reached anywhere. We consider it an out and out gamble.

Hollinger and Premier

I am a subscriber to Financial Post and have profited financially through the advice contained in your columns. I am contemplating a purchase of a few mining stocks. Hollinger is a dividend payer and so is Premier Gold. Both seem attractive in price at present. Which do you consider the most promising speculation for a hold of six months or a year?

Having regard to both mine and market conditions at the present time, we consider Hollinger offers more attractions than Premier Gold as a speculation. The annual report of Premier Gold Mines, published in The Financial Post, April 13, sets out that a reduction in the quarterly dividend may be anticipated, also a drop in ore reserves. The reduction in dividends is for the purpose of acquiring additional cash for the development of several new properties purchased by the company. Hollinger stock is selling at almost its low for the year and at present prices ensures a yield of over 8 per cent.

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Answering an enquiry from a shareholder who wants to know if it is the intention of the Company to list its stock at an early date, we take this opportunity of assuring all shareholders and the public generally that in accordance with the letter from the President to the shareholders dated January 26th, 1928, application will be made to the Standard Stock and Mining Exchanges on or before April 30th, 1928, to list the shares of Astoria Rouyn Mines Limited.
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MINERALS IN THE MAKING

ONCE, beyond the vast abyss of time, this earth was but a spinning ball of fire, its atmosphere so super-hot that iron, nickel, copper, tin and other metals were present in it in a gaseous state.

Eons elapse. More slowly whirls the ball. A crust has formed of rugged rock and clinker, heaved into wildest, bleakest mountain peaks devoid of soil and vegetation. Beneath this crust bubbles a seething mass of molten lava, intermingled here and there with boiling iron, copper, silver, gold; with acids, sulphur, water vapor.

And now throughout a thousand million years the sun and rain and wind and frost exert their ceaseless force upon the surface rocks, wear down the mountain peaks and fill the valleys. And as the inner sea of lava cools and contracts the whole earth quakes from pole to pole as giant masses of its crust settle, crack and heave, while boiling masses of white-hot lava rise to the surface through the clefts.

Earthquake and volcano subside. The intrusion of molten lava begins to cool and takes the form of granite, while the mineral matter it contains is emitted along with various gases, and solidifies outside the granite.

This is the generally accepted theory of the origin of the earth and of the processes leading to the formation of extensive ore bodies close to the margins of the Pre-Cambrian granite masses in many parts of the world, and particularly in Northern Quebec and Ontario. One reason too why prospecting in this part of the world must proceed on a scientific basis. Only by an intimate knowledge of the geology of this area, of the various rock formations, faults and replacements, can the mineral wealth of the North Country be discovered at a minimum cost.

The trained geological engineers of the exploration subsidiaries of our Mining Division, have already proved their qualifications by the discovery of valuable ore bodies. In spite of the number of mining enterprises, now extracting wealth from this area, the great North Country remains virtually unexplored. From now on the important discoveries will be made by scientifically equipped development companies.

KEYSTONE INDUSTRIES
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MINING DIVISION

Our Mining Division is unique in the Canadian Mining Field. It is the only organization of the kind equipped to serve the industry and investor complete from prospector to ticker tape.

Each unit of this well rounded organization which includes exploration parties of trained engineers, field and statistical services, a subsidiary—The Canadian Exploration Company—and a trading department is outstanding in its own sphere.

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